

KORNILOFF HOLDS OUT HOPES FOR A GREAT OFFENSIVE

Vast Operations To Be Ex-
pected On Rumanian
And Other Fronts

FORCES TO JOIN

Foreshadows Land and Sea
Action Against Enemy
In The North

ALLIES ARE GAINING

Biggest Battle Rumanians
Engaged In Yet Takes
On Favorable Turn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 17.—General Korniloff, the Commander-in-Chief, has arrived and had a lengthy conference with the Premier, M. Kerensky. General Korniloff stated that energetic measures have resulted in a considerable strengthening of the morale and fighting capacity of the army and he hoped that the new measures he was submitting to the Government would result in its complete regeneration. He stated that vast military operations might be expected on the Rumanian and other fronts, especially the northern front, where combined land and sea action was possible. He expressed the opinion that a winter campaign is inevitable.

German Attacks Fall
London, August 19.—(By wire-
less).—A Russian official commu-
nique on Friday reported: "Ger-
man attacks in the region of the
Slanic and the Stokierle failed. The
Rumanians beat off attacks north-
eastward of Soveja and in the direc-
tion of Focany."

A Russian official commu-
nique yesterday reported: "In the direc-
tion of Kharpur, we occupied a series
of villages. The Turks took the
offensive against Baneh and forced
us to retire somewhat."

A Russian official commu-
nique today reported: "We repulsed attacks
south-westward of Lake Narotch,
southward of Grosecki, in the direction
of Oena and in the region of Slonik."

Rumanians' Greatest Battle
The Times' special correspondent
at Rumanian headquarters tele-
graphs that the greatest and bloodiest
battle the Rumanians have ever
fought is still unconcluded. The
battle is raging along a front of 100
miles from the valley of the Slanic
to Galatz and, on the whole, is
taking a favorable turn for the
Allies.

The situation has been practically
re-established at Otuz Pass, where
the Rumanians have succeeded in
pushing back the enemy and inflic-
ting terrific losses on them. On the
Marasesti front, north of Pocsany,
the battle has continued violently
for six days and nights.

The Russian and Rumanian troops
have fought with splendid gallantry.
The enemy brought up all their
available artillery and made huge
but vain efforts to break through.

The fact that the Russo-Rumanian
forces have been able to resist the
frantic efforts of the enemy since the
6th, compelling them to bring up re-
inforcements, has upset the plans of
the Germans.

Kerensky Hopeful

M. Kerensky, replying to the
message sent by Mr. Lloyd George,
on the anniversary of the declaration
of war, says that Russia will use all
her efforts to surmount her difficul-
ties and, in close union with her
allies, to secure a lasting peace and
the triumph of justice.

The Russian Government has tem-
porarily settled the Ukraine question,
over which there has been much
trouble. A Council-General will
administer the country, including the
Provinces of Kiev, Volhynia, Podolia,
Poltava and Chernigoff, until the
Constituent Assembly decides the
future of Little Russia. The Pro-
visional Government will appoint the
members of the Council-General and
retain power of veto with regard to
legislation.

Haig Takes 1,120 Captives Near Lens, Another 2,114 In Fighting Around Ypres

Beats Off Many Counter-Attacks On New Positions;
Gains 500 Yards Over Front Of A Mile

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reported on
Friday evening: "The French slight-
ly improved their position in the
neighborhood of the Steenbeek. The
enemy did not attempt further
counter-attacks."

The British and French have now
captured 24 guns, including a num-
ber of heavy caliber. We secured
the positions on the Loos battle-
front which we captured yesterday
and again progressed westward of
Lens. The prisoners in this area
now total 1,120. We carried out a
successful raid, eastward of
Vermelles, reaching the enemy's
support-line.

Our aeroplanes proved superior,
although the weather rendered it
difficult for damaged machines to
regain our lines. Our aeroplanes
operated successfully the whole day
long, using their machine-guns
against aerodromes from a height
of a few score feet and dropping 63
tons of bombs on aerodromes, rail-
way stations and billets.

Other machines harassed and
used their machine-guns on German
infantry and gunners. We brought
down 15 enemy machines and drove
down 11. Eleven of ours are miss-
ing.

Repulse German Attacks
Sir Douglas Haig reported yester-
day afternoon: "We repulsed another
counter-attack against the positions
we recently captured, north-west-
ward of Lens. There has been a
considerable hostile artillery
bombardment in this neighborhood
and also north-eastward of Ypres."

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the
evening: "Two counter-attacks were
made by the enemy this morning,
outward of Loos and in the
neighborhood of Bois Hugo. Our
barrage and machine-guns drove
back the first attack. The enemy,
who were supported by flamm-
werfer, failed after their second
attack."

Twelve German aeroplanes were
brought down and eighteen driven
down yesterday. Twelve of ours
are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today:
We captured some trenches in the

neighborhood of Gillemont Farm,
south-eastward of Epehy. We raided
the German positions south-west-
ward of Havincourt and inflicted
heavy casualties on the enemy.

Enemy air-craft, on Thursday and
Friday nights, bombed the British
casualty clearing stations, killing
ten wounded German prisoners and
again wounding nine Germans.

Another Big Success
Sir Douglas Haig reported this even-
ing: "As the result of minor operations
in the neighborhood of the Ypres to
Postcapelle Road, our line was ad-
vanced a depth of 500 yards on a frontage
of a mile. We captured all our
objectives, including a series of
strongly fortified farms."

The enemy's losses were con-
siderable, ours very slight. The
prisoners taken during our operations
on Thursday, north-eastward of Ypres,
total 2,114.

We brought down three aeroplanes
and drove down four yesterday. Eight
of ours are missing.

(By wireless).—A German official
communique yesterday reported:
"There has been an increased artill-
ery duel, from the coast to north-
eastward of Ypres. In the afternoon,
the enemy launched a strong
surprise local attack astride the
Boesinghe-Staden railway, with the
result that we lost Langemarck,
after severe fighting. We occupied
the Falt Bend, in front of the
village. We brought down 26 aero-
planes."

Campaign's Principal Stage
The Times in a leading article on
the latest pushes, says: "The
operations are steadily developing.
Evidently the offensive initiated at
the end of July was part of larger
plans and we have now reached the
principal stage of the summer cam-
paign in the west."

"The enemy are being subjected to
a pressure exceeding anything that
has ever been known. Our advances
are methodical and carefully defined
beforehand and there is no expecta-
tion of attaining overwhelming re-
sults suddenly. The fruits of the

(Continued on Page 8)

S. R. Wagel Held In U.S. As Indian Plotter

Prisoner May Be Former Fin-
ancial Editor Of Foreign
Newspaper In Shanghai

American papers just received bring
news of the arrest in New York of
S. R. Wagel on an indictment
returned in San Francisco on the
charge of the Hindu plots un-
covered there. Wagel is described as
a "Hindu writer and philosopher" and
it is believed that he is the Wagel who
was a financial writer on a foreign
paper in Shanghai up to two years
ago. He then left for America. He
also is the author of a book on cur-
rency systems in China.

New U. S. Bond Issue Of \$7,500,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 18.—The
Treasury has definitely proposed a
bond issue of Gold \$7,500,000,000 of
which Gold \$4,000,000,000 will be
loaned to the Allies.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Aug. 21

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 23

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Aug. 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 27

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 30

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Aug. 31

Per C.M. s.s. China ... Sept. 3

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 31

Per ... s.s. ... Aug. 23

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hltachi M. Aug. 31

Mysterious Foreigner Commits Suicide

Solitary Unknown With Dread
Of Americans Ends Life
After Year In Tsinan

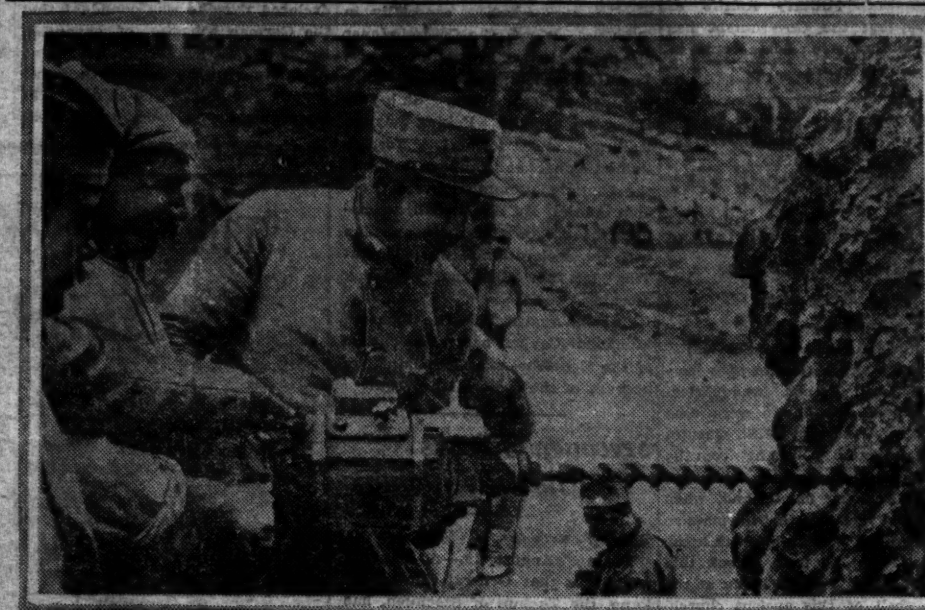
Special Correspondence to The China Press
Tsinan, August 17.—Yesterday after-
noon in the presence of three or four
foreigners a man known here by the
name of Baxter was buried by the
hands of strangers in the little foreign
graveyard here just outside the City
wall. A strange story lies back of it
all. A year ago or more a man came
to the Tremel Hotel and took a room.
He was well supplied with funds all
of which, apparently, he carried on his
person and were in the shape of
American bank-notes of high de-
nominations.

Whenever he needed money these
were cashed here by the German Bank.
He never received mail of any sort
and his life here revealed no friends.
He was a heavy drinker and spent
much on this item alone. Daily he
called for the hotel register. When-
ever it chanced that anyone from the
U. S. was registered he would never
leave his room until the American
guest had departed.

Funds got low and depression set
in. About a week ago he left the
hotel and did not return as usual.
After long search the Chinese police
found his body right on the top of a
hill some three miles away, overlooking
the city. He had shot himself through
the forehead and his hand still grasped
the revolver. It was barely possible to
identify the body, as time and heat and
rains had begun to do their work.

At the present writing nothing is
known of the man. A key was found
hanging on a string around his neck
but it does not fit any lock among the
things left in his room. It is under-
stood that his bank bills were numbered
in series and that these numbers were
recorded by the Tsinan bank as they
were cashed. A good snap-shot photo-
graph of the man is in the possession
of a Tsinan gentleman taken at a
little picnic during the year. It is
possible that some of these may lead
to the identification of the lonely man
who came to such a sad end in a
strange land.

Preparing a Blast Behind the Lines in France



It isn't all fighting with the French soldiers. Thousands of troops never get near an actual battle, being used behind the lines in road construction, bridge building, etc. The photograph shows French soldiers boring a hole with an electric drill preparatory to blasting.—(French Official Photo.)

JURISDICTION DECIDED FOR ENEMY SUBJECTS

Germans And Austrians In
Shanghai Must Be Tried
In Mixed Court

Instructions from Peking received
yesterday by Mr. Sah Fu-muh, Com-
missioner of Foreign Affairs, de-
finitely settle the question of
jurisdiction over Germans and Aus-
trians in Shanghai, at least in the
interpretation of the Chinese govern-
ment.

Although the Dutch Consulate is
to look out for the interests of Ger-
mans and Austrians, their status as
far as jurisdiction is concerned is
the same as that of Chinese in the
Settlement. That is, they are to be
tried by the Mixed Court.

Two million taels in silver and
gold have been found in the Ger-
man bank here. The counting of
the currency, now completed, shows
gold worth Tls. 1,400,000 and silver
amounting to approximately Tls.
600,000. Mr. G. Passeri, who has
arrived from Peking, has now taken
over the affairs of the bank in con-
junction with the Bureau of Foreign
Affairs and Mr. Sun Han-chang,
Shanghai manager of the Bank of
China.

It is now understood in Shanghai
that the German bonds are not to
be closed down. It was reported
in Peking before the war declaration
that this would be one of the first
steps. It is also said that for the
present the Germans and Austrians
will not be interned.

Reports continue to circulate that
the three Austrian ships in the river
have been sold. There has been
great activity on all three of them,
the China having had steam up on
Saturday. According to Japanese
telegrams, Baron Goto, the Home
Minister, has been negotiating for
all the German and Austrian steam-
ers seized in Chinese waters.

**KREMLEA IS ARRESTED
BY TIENTSIN OFFICERS**
Puts Up Fight; Others Also De-
tained In Connection With
Consulate Tragedy

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tientsin, August 19.—Kremlea was
arrested here, yesterday, on a Mixed
Court warrant, after a violent struggle.
Other persons whom it is alleged are
connected with the affair at the Aus-
trian Consulate in Shanghai have also
been arrested.

[It is reported here that in addition
to Kremlea, three other men were ar-
rested in Tientsin in connection with
the burglary and shooting affair. Ar-
rangements are being made to bring
them down immediately and it is
probable that they will appear in the
Mixed Court before the end of the
week.]

Prisoners Escape In Bold Dash At Louza Police Station

Four Attack And Overpower
Foreign Sergeant Inspecting
Cell; Two Captured

Four prisoners at Louza Police
station made a bold, sudden attack
upon a foreign sergeant as he in-
spected their cell Sunday morning,
overpowered him and made their
escape from the building. Two of
the men were recaptured before
they had got clear of the station
compound, but the other two made
off.

The fugitives were charged with
committing an armed robbery and
were under remand in the Mixed
Court. Of the two who were caught,
one is held on a murder charge and
the other also on a serious com-
plaint. A very thorough search is
being made for the jail-breakers.

U. S. Steel Co. Votes Red Cross Dividend

One Per Cent Paid To Share-
holders For Contribution
To War Relief

A special Red Cross dividend of one
per cent has been voted by the United
States Steel Corporation in order to
enable shareholders to make donations
to the war relief funds. Official notice
of the company's action has been
received by the Shanghai office of the
corporation.

Instead of voting a lump sum to the
Red Cross the directors decided to pay
an extra one per cent with an appeal
to shareholders to contribute the
money to the Red Cross of their own
volition.

CAPT. LLEWELLYN JONES IS REPORTED MISSING

Mother Receives Cablegram
Concerning Shanghai Man Who
Won Decoration For Heroism

Captain R. Llewellyn Jones, M. C.,
King's Royal Rifles, is reported missing
since August 12 according to a cable
message from the War Office received
here by his mother, Mrs. W. T. Jones,
on Sunday. The secretary of the War
Office sends assurance that any
further news of Captain Jones will be
cabled immediately.

Captain Jones, who was formerly
with the China Mutual Insurance
Company, left Shanghai for service
with one of the early contingents, in
1915 and was commissioned in the
King's Royal Rifles. He went to
active service in France and was later
invalided to England. Upon recovery
he returned to the front where he won
fame for his utter disregard for
danger. He was wounded and received
the Military Cross, and promotion.
As soon as his wounds had healed he
went back to the fighting line.

The missing man is the son of a
former Australian newspaper owner.
He was active in sports while in
Shanghai, managing several boxing
tournaments, some in aid of War
Funds, and being himself an ardent
boxer.

TYPHOON OFF COAST GIVES CITY BAD NIGHT

Trees Blown Down In Outlying
Districts—Ships Make
For Shelter

Everything that could be was
nailed down or tied down on the
Bund last night and the river was
cleared to give free and unimpeded
passage to the typhoon that was
hitting things up off the coast.

The signal first went up at 7
o'clock yesterday morning and as a
result cargo steamers, junks and
sampans all made for shelter on the
Pootung side or in the creek. Two
boats, carrying flour and rice, partly
overturned at the mouth of the
Soochow Creek, precipitating several
of the crew and nearly all of the
cargo. There were no lives lost.

By evening the heavy rain that
had been falling intermittently
throughout the day stopped but the
wind became higher, and there were
signs of a bad night. In some parts
of the city damage was done even
early in the evening. Several trees
were blown down in outlying parts
of the city and in the district around
Gordon Road many gas lamps were
smashed.

Secawel in the afternoon reported
that the typhoon was then threaten-
ing the coast South of Hangchow
Bay and that its passage would be
followed by violent squalls and
heavy showers.

American Cruiser Is Due Here Today

Galveston Expected To Arrive
With Crews For All U.S.
Gunboats

An American cruiser, probably the
Galveston, is expected in Shanghai
this morning, according to infor-
mation received yesterday. It comes
from Japan and will bring sufficient
extra men to give a full complement
to each of the four U. S. gunboats
now in port, which were left with
short crews following their inter-
ment here.

Harbor Improvement Needed For Britain

Will Be Among First Peace
Projects, Says Earl
Curzon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 17.—In the House
of Lords, today, Earl Curzon said
that the establishment of suitable
harbors and the improvement of
existing harbors was an Imperial
necessity. He hoped that, soon, the
recommendations of the Royal Com-
mission on the subject would be
adopted, but the matter could not be
dealt with during war-time, owing
to the shortage of labor. The ques-
tion was not being lost sight of and
would be taken up, in all its Imperial
aspects, as soon as possible.

NO RESTORATION, IS COLOGNE GAZETTE'S REPLY TO VATICAN

Chancellor Returning From
Belgium To Attend
Reichstag Debate

LL. GEORGE SCORES

Shatters German Belief In
Possibility Of Staving
Britain Out

A POLISH REGENCY

Central Powers' New Plan:
Congress Demands Inde-
pendence Of Old States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 18.—The
main Committee of the Reichstag
will hold a meeting on Monday, at
which, according to a Berlin paper,
the Pope's appeal will be exhaustively
discussed. The German Chan-
cellor, Dr. Michaelis, who has gone to
Belgium, will return for the meeting.
The Cologne Gazette refuses to
accept the Pope's proposals for the
restoration of territories, declaring
that Belgium and Northern France
are much more valuable than colonies.
It asks: "What about our world trade
and the property of German merchants
everywhere?"

LL. George Impresses Germans

The speech made by Mr. Lloyd
George on the 16th seems to have
vastly impressed German circles.
The Frankfurter Zeitung declares
that no intelligent man in Germany
ever asserted that Great Britain
could be subdued by starvation and
points out that Dr. von Heffterich
has made statements exactly con-
trary to those made by Mr. Lloyd
George. Only when the history of
the war is written can final judg-
ment be pronounced.

This is very interesting, as it shows
that the Germans are beginning to
doubt the German official statements
concerning submarine warfare, which, up
to the present, they have regarded
as gospel.

Regency For Poland

London, August 17.—Reuter's Agency
learns that the Central Powers intend
to offer Poland a Regency composed
of three eminent Polish politicians, with
a ministerial Cabinet and Council of
State, in which none of the present
provisional councillors will be ap-
pointed.

The Polish Congress sitting at
Moscow has passed resolutions in
favor of the creation of an independ-
ent Polish State, reuniting all Polish
territories, with an outlet to the
sea north of the Vistula and de-
claring that a premature peace is con-
trary to the interest of the Poles.

The London papers applaud Mr.
Lloyd George's sober and statesman-
like attitude as the best answer to the
new German "peace offensive." The
Times says that it proves that the
leading statesmen of the Empire, in
possession of the full facts of the
situation, entirely dissent from those
who think that the war is becoming
more and more a useless massacre.

The End This Month!

The enemy, as Mr. Lloyd George
points out, have undertaken a regular
campaign to prove that the state of the
war, food supplies and the success of
unlimited piracy must presently bring
Britain to her knees. This month, it
says, has been mentioned in the
Reichstag as the period when this
consummation is to be achieved.

The objects of the move are patent,
but, fortunately, it is possible to de-
monstrate by facts and figures that
the fond hopes which its authors seek
to propagate are built upon sand.

French Press Against Pope

Paris, August 17.—The Press rejects
the Pope's proposals. Le Temps asks:
How can the voice raised in the name
of divine justice omit to demand
punishment for the wrongs of 1871 and
1914? When one desires to pass as an
arbitrator of peace, the first duty is to
decide between good and bad.

Le Journal des Debats remarks that
third parties intervening in the war

are acting consciously on behalf of the autocratic Empire.

Le Mail says that there must be no equivocation over the terms of evacuation of the invaded districts.

Le Journal expresses sympathy with the Pope's intentions, but dwells on the unshakable firmness of the Allies' plans.

Snatching At Straws

Rome, August 18.—The Italian Press contrasts Mr. Lloyd George's calmness with the nervousness of the statesmen of the Central Powers, who snatch at any peace proposals, like a drowning man clutching at a straw.

Fight On, Says Australia

Melbourne, August 17.—The Senate has rejected, without a debate or division, a motion that the time has arrived for the Imperial Government to ascertain and announce the basis of a peace on which the Allies are prepared to negotiate. The Senate also passed a motion deprecating the return of the German Colonies.

STOCKHOLM MEETING TO PUBLISH DECISIONS

Proceedings Of International Conference Will Be Made Public

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, August 17.—The proceedings of the Socialist Conference will be public. The agenda will be drafted by two committees, one consisting of representatives of each country. The French, British, Russian and German languages will be permitted.

It is stated that M. Teichdize, the President of the Executive of the Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, has accepted the presidency of the conference, while Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and Dr. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, will be vice-presidents.

German Destroyer Hit But Makes Escape

Two Mine Sweepers Also Damaged By British Sea Scouts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—The Admiralty announces: Our light forces were scouting in the German Bight, on Thursday, when they sighted an enemy destroyer. They opened fire on the enemy and gave chase. She was repeatedly hit and set on fire, but escaped, through a mist, over a mine-field.

Enemy mine-sweepers were sighted shortly after. We opened a heavy fire and at least two were severely damaged. We were unable to follow them, owing to mine-fields.

A submarine attacked our vessels during the engagement and another attacked after the action, both without result. Our vessels received no damage.

CANADA'S WAR FINANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, August 17.—Supplementary estimates totalling G.\$50,500,000 have been tabled in the House of Commons. The appropriations include G.\$7,500,000 to be loaned to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, G.\$2,500,000 for advances to soldiers settling on the land and a further G.\$2,000,000 required for the payment of pensions.

AFTER-WAR TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 17.—The Government has decided on a scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Intelligence Service, to promote trade after the war.

Shanghai Commander Declines Promotion

Government Insists Lu Yung- hsian Take Military Co- Directorship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, August 19.—General Lu Yung-hsian, the Military Commissioner of Shanghai, has declined the appointment of concurrent co-Director of Military Affairs of Kiangsu, but the Government has replied, insisting on his acceptance of the appointment.

ST. QUENTIN CATHEDRAL RUINED THROUGH FIRE

Roof and Tower Fall In And Historic Edifice Now Is Mere Shell

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 16.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says: Smoke and flames were seen pouring from the roof of St. Quentin Cathedral, yesterday evening, from the French observatory posts. All night, the great building flamed and, when day broke, it was seen that the massive roof had fallen in, carrying with it the central tower. At four o'clock this afternoon, when I was looking at the ruined shell of this ancient church, the fire was still burning and smoke pouring out.

The Cathedral dated in parts from the 13th century and the edifice contained some remarkably fine stained-glass windows. The enemy set fire to two villages close to St. Quentin, last night.

SHIPS TAKEN OVER IN B.C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Vancouver, August 17.—The Imperial Government has taken over the steel vessels which are being constructed here.

BOMB RAILWAY STATION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—The Admiralty announces: Naval aeroplanes, at midnight on Thursday, dropped many tons of bombs on the railway station at Thourout, which caused fires. It is believed that an ammunition-dump was hit and the railway station damaged. All our machines returned.

CANADIAN WHEAT BETTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Winnipeg, August 17.—The wheat crop is advancing rapidly and will be about the average.

LOCAL COMMISSIONER GIVEN WAR ASSISTANT

Mr. Sah Finds Duties Too Heavy Now; General Ting Shih- yun Coming Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, August 19.—Since the declaration of war, the volume of the work of the Foreign Commissioner at the various treaty ports has greatly increased, especially in Shanghai, where the Commissioner has applied for additional assistance. The Government, therefore, has appointed General Ting Shih-yun, Director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and formerly Foreign Commissioner at Hankow, to assist the Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. F. M. Sah, to dispose of all matters in connection with the declaration of war. General Ting left for Shanghai yesterday morning.

Canton, August 18.—The Shamsen Municipal Council has taken charge of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, on account of the declaration of war.

Szechuen Officials Killed In Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, August 19.—A mandate announces that General Chow Tao-kang, the Tschun of Szechuen, has telegraphed confirming the death of the Finance Commissioner, Hwang Tai-chien, and the Chief of the Staff Office in Szechuen, Chang Cheng-li, who were killed during the retreat from Chengtu, near Chienyanghsien. The mandate expresses appreciation for their services and instructs the Cabinet to consider granting an allowance to the families of the deceased.

JAM PRICES FIXED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—An order has been issued fixing maximum prices for jams and jellies.

DON'T GO HOME TODAY

without a vial of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature remedy for constipation, liver, biliousness, sick headaches.

PINKETTES

are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of chemists, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Cut this out and mail it to the Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Shanghai

Raven Trust Co. Ltd. SHANGHAI

Gentlemen,

I should like further information on the subject against which I have marked a cross (x)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A Safe Investment for \$
<input type="checkbox"/>	Life Insurance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire Insurance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Motor Car Insurance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Burglary Insurance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Making my Will

Signed

Address

Cut this out and mail it to the Raven Trust Co., Ltd., Shanghai

Balkan Offensive Unlikely At Present

But Kaiser's Dream Of Middle Europe Will Be Shattered, Says Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dealing with the Balkans, declared that he was confident that the German schemes of expansion through Austria, the Balkans and Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf and beyond would be defeated. The Government was confident that its

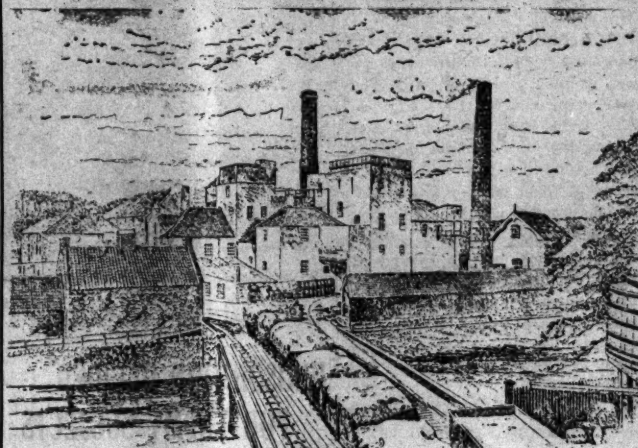
hopes for the restoration and a more glorious future for Serbia would be finally and adequately fulfilled.

He trusted there would be military activities in the Balkans, but the difficulties were very great and operations comparable to those on the west front were very improbable in the near future. He assured the House that the Allies are giving every attention to the question of increasing land transport at Salonica.

EXPLOSION IN CAMP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—During night maneuvers at a camp in Hampshire, a mine accidentally exploded, killing six Canadians and wounding twenty-three, five of them very seriously.

The Peer of all Scotch— "JOHN HAIG"

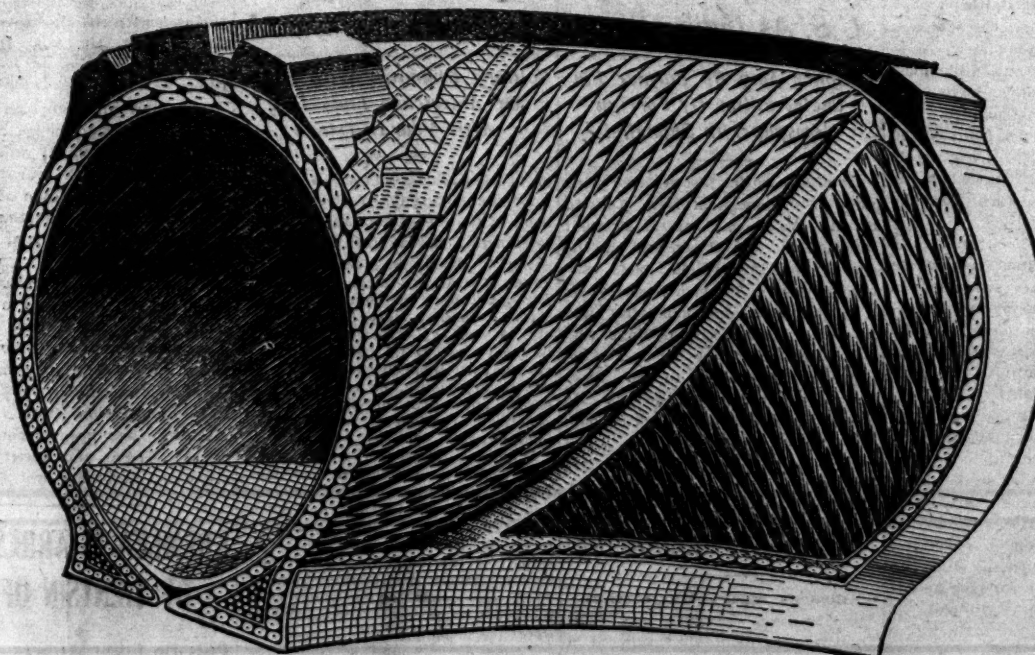


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5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
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10. Repaired easily and successfully.

Before you, its thick tough Goodrich Black Safety Tread slashed back, its sinewy, two-ply, rubber-saturated, cable-cord body laid bare, stands a Silvertown Cord Tyre.

Mark well the sturdy size of Silvertown's cable cords, and that they are cross-wrapped into two plies and but two. Obviously Silvertown with but two plies must outlast many-ply tyres with their multiplied inside heat.

Out of this durability, and the resilience of those flexible cable-cords, come Silvertown's gasoline saving economy, smoother riding comfort, and prolonged mileage, that you cannot afford to be without.

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BRITISH RAILWAYMEN VOTE TO CALL STRIKE

Government Refuses Concession
And Forbids Walk-Out
Or Use Of Funds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has decided to strike for recognition of an 8-hours day, but the question will be reconsidered today, owing to proposals which have been made by the Government. The Society is not supported by the other railway unions.

A proclamation has been issued, forbidding the strike of engine-drivers and firemen and making it illegal to apply union funds for the purpose of strike pay.

The Board of Trade has issued a lengthy statement regarding the crisis which has arisen. The movement is limited to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and does not affect the National Union of Railwaymen, with its 400,000 members, which recognises that this particular movement is intended simply to establish a special privilege for selected grades of railwaymen and not to benefit railwaymen as a whole.

The Board of Trade, as representing the Government, has been unable to concede an eight-hour day. It has been pointed out that the inability to make this concession arises primarily from the impossibility of finding the extra labor to work the railways, which the acceptance of this demand would involve.

The Board of Trade regrets that a small section of railwaymen is apparently determined to break away from the loyal truce which, up to the present, has been maintained by the railways, but it believes that the great majority of railwaymen will refuse to take any steps to jeopardise the successful prosecution of the war.

The President of the Board of Trade intimates that he will be available on Sunday, should the men concerned desire to see him.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER GIVES HIS PLEDGE

Gen. Korniloff, New Chief, Says
His Armies Soon Will
Resume Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that General Korniloff telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig:—"I have the honor to inform you that I have taken command of the Russian armies. I am convinced that, on the re-establishment of strict discipline, the Russian armies will devote all their powers, at an early date, to assist the efforts of their allies towards the attainment of the common objects which unite us."

Sir Douglas Haig replied, assuring General Korniloff of the best wishes of himself and the British armies in the complete success of General Korniloff's great task, as well as their unshaken confidence in their Russian allies, under General Korniloff, and the victory of the Allied cause.

ALLIED SEAMEN HOLD CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Discuss Attitude Toward German Sailors When War Is Over

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 17.—An international conference of Allied and neutral seamen and firemen has met in London, to consider the attitude to be adopted towards German sailors after the war, in view of German submarine outrages. There is a widely representative attendance, which includes delegates from the Dominions.

Messages expressing sympathy with the objects of the conference were received from foreign seamen's unions. Seafarers of every description were present.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, who presided, referred to two very recent and the worst cases of outrages committed by German submarines, including the murder of the crew of the Belgian Prince, as cold-blooded murder. He also mentioned the manner in which the Germans fired on open boats and hospital ships and said that seafarers should refuse to sail with Germans after the war and drive in a wedge against German ship-owners themselves.

At the close of the chairman's address, the conference sat privately.

Three More Laborites For British Ministry

Wardle's Appointment Shows
Definite Breach Of M.P.s.
With Henderson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 17.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. John Hodge, Labor M. P. for Gorton, has been appointed Minister of Pensions; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Labor M. P. for Norwich, Minister of Labor; Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes, late Director-General of Recruiting, Minister of National Service and Mr. G. J. Wardle, Labor M. P. for Stockport, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes has been created a Knight Commander of the Bath, in recognition of his services in connection with the war.

The new appointments in the Ministry have aroused considerable interest.

Mr. Wardle's promotion is regarded as a significant commentary on the controversy in the Labor Party concerning the Socialist Conference at Stockholm, as it indicates a definite cleavage between Mr. Arthur Henderson and his Parliamentary colleagues and Mr. Wardle's total disagreement with the pacifists.

Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes is a brother of Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS HAVEN'T RECEDED INCH

Well Supplied And Content;
Mobilisation Of Fresh Troops
Is Proceeding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—Captain Ferriero Simas, the Portuguese Military Attaché, has just returned from the Portuguese front in France. He says that the Portuguese troops are very content. They have plenty of comforts and supplies and, up to the present, have not lost an inch of the ground entrusted to them. He added that Portuguese troops have been mobilised for home service and the Colonies, notably Africa, where Portugal is bearing all the expenses of her own campaign.

Two German Planes Downed In Holland

One Falls On Fire; Second Is
Shot To Ground By
Dutch Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, August 18.—Two German aeroplanes, each containing three occupants, came down near Wijnshoten, one of them afire and the other being shot down by Dutch soldiers. The occupants were not injured.

SPAIN IS CALM AGAIN; TROOPS IN CONTROL

Small Disturbances Still Reported
But Madrid Itself Is
Normal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 18.—The situation in Spain is gradually improving, although small disturbances are still reported in various towns. Reuter's Agency learns that Spain is much quieter and the situation is well under control, though in many places the shops are shut and communication is bad.

Soldiers are driving the trams. Four train-wreckers were executed at midday yesterday.

Telegrams from Madrid state that the situation in the Capital is entirely normal.

Madrid, August 17.—A mutiny broke out in the chief prison of Madrid, during a daily visit of prisoners' families. The convicts attacked the warders and the military guard.

Re-inforcements arrived and were received with shots from the windows of the prison, but finally they quelled the disturbance. Seven persons were killed and several wounded.

MEETINGS FORBIDDEN IN GERMAN CITIES

Attitude Of Workers Is Causing
Uneasiness Among Military
Officials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 17.—The Deputy Commander of the 2nd Army Corps, stationed at Stettin, has prohibited meetings in the city, in the interests of public safety. The Vorwaerts reports that the Socialist Party has protested to Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, against such prohibitions, which are being reported from all parts of Germany.

The mysterious distribution of hand-bills to German workers, urging them to strike, continues. The financial organ, the Frankfurter Zeitung, deplores "the independent attitude of the workers."

The Lokalanzeiger states that several hundred workmen employed in Krupp's Works at Magdeburg have struck work, owing to the arrest of one of their leaders, who was charged with distributing hand-bills inciting them to strike.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan, from Hong-kong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Zep, Messrs Krepitzky and Paomck.
Per C.N. s.s. Luanyi from Hankow:—Messrs. Mayers, McAllister and H. F. Ritzman.
Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Miss Thorpe, Miss Evans.
Per I.C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mr. D. H. Mackenzie, Mr. G. S. Cruikshank, Mrs. D. Angelino and child, Mr. S. Graham, Mr. G. Parson, Mrs. E. M. Reed. From Chefoo:—

Mrs. E. Manim and child, Miss Spooning. From Weihaiwei:—Mr. G. B. Rea, Mr. C. C. Boyd. From Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Edward White, Mr. H. M. Blair and Miss A. O. Stott.
Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dairen:—Mr. and Miss Cooper, Mr. and Miss Pott, Misses Moran and M. Villars, Messrs. F. G. Johnson, A. N. Wareck, Johendowski, A. R. Hager, C. Hehuko, A. Polare, A. W. Ferrier, C. H. Bell, D. Robert, F. R. H. Fort and P. Heath.

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"The THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE



Writing to the Duchess of Richmond Captain John Smith said how "in the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pocahontas the great king's daughter of Virginia saved my life and to 'Princess Queene Anne of Great Brittain' he explained 'how she hazarded the beating out of her own braines to save mine.'" Generous & noble soul whose beauty & kindness captivated all who knew you! An indifferant simile & yet 'tis true that what you were to those early Colonists the Tobacco of your land is to me - 'tis Food if I'm hungry, Cordial if I'm sad, and in any extremity the "Three Castles Brand will soothe and enlighten me."



W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON.
• ENGLAND.
W.O.S.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no Better Brand than the — 'THREE CASTLES' — 'The Virginians' — W.M. Thackeray"

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

\$350,000,000 IN FOOD BEING PRODUCED IN WAR GARDENS OF AMERICA

Washington, D. C. July 16.—Cheering news for America's allies in the Great War is contained in the report of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission showing that in response to the appeal for increasing the food supply the people of the United States have individually raised \$350,000,000 worth more than they ever did before. This increase was accomplished by planting vegetables in home, school, and vacant lot gardens.

The statistical reports show that 232% more gardens were planted in 1917 than in any previous year; that the area planted amounts to 1,175,000 acres more; and that the experience acquired by these new gardeners will result in a still greater production next year. In addition to this new gardening there was a pronounced increase in the acreage of gardens that have been planted in previous years.

Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the Commission says:—"The effect of this vast increase in food garden production upon our European Allies should be most cheering. The \$350,000,000 worth of food stuffs raised by individual families and small community organizations will release for the use of our Allies quantities of staple foodstuffs such as grains, potatoes, meats, etc., which otherwise would have been consumed in this country. It will also permit of shipment to our Allies of thousands of tons of canned vegetables which would otherwise be consumed in the United States."

"The increased production is so great," continued Mr. Pack, "that the people are canning, preserving and drying the summer surplus for winter use and hundreds of families will thus store away for cold weather months vegetables sufficient to supply their needs and will not have to buy canned vegetables in the stores. This conservation by families of their home production will permit the commercial canners to ship a great deal of their product abroad."

The accomplishment by the Commission of this nation wide food production was made possible by the hearty co-operation of the newspapers of the country, of women's societies, of boards of trade, of educational institutions and food conservation organizations, together with the patriotic response by the citizens to the appeal for practical aid by home workers to overcome the world wide food deficiency. The Commission not only supplied the newspapers with daily gardening, canning and preserving lessons, but distributed free of charge millions of publications giving instructions in detail of garden production and food conservation; so that practically all of the 110,000,000 people of the nation had at hand information on what to do and how to do it in increasing the food supply.

The Commission is a private and patriotic organization. The president, Mr. Pack, is a noted conservationist. The members are Dr. Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard University; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University; Hon. Myron Herrick, former ambassador to France; John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer; Luther Burbank, the plant wizard; Hon. James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Fairfax Harrison, Fred H. Goff, Emerson McMullin, A. W. Shaw, Capt. J. B. White and Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman. The Commission is affiliated with the American Forestry Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. and Percival S. Ridsdale editor of American Forestry is the Secretary and with President Pack directs the work of the Commission.

Travelers Checks Are SAFE

Wells Fargo Travelers Checks safeguard your funds. If lost or stolen before you cash them, Wells Fargo & Company will refund the full face value of the checks upon execution of a satisfactory indemnity bond.

You sign your name on the checks when you buy them. Then, when you need cash or wish to pay a bill you sign the check again in the presence of the man who accepts it. Your signature identifies you.

The checks are bound in a neat leather case in one or assorted denominations, as you prefer—\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates, premium 50 cts. per \$100.00.



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Telephone 4241.
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

Silver Beats Record Since December, 1891

Jump To 44d. Caused By Market
Being Depleted Of
Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the price of forty-four pence per ounce is a record since December, 1891. This abnormal rise is largely due to the impossibility of executing buying orders in a market which is depleted of supplies.

The China exchanges are very firm and the figures of transactions in Shanghai are much above the official ones, doubtless owing to the entry of China into the war and the possibility of a loan for that country. It is fairly plain that the great fresh advance in the price of silver is mainly to be attributed to this important new factor, although the substantial local demand in America must not be ignored.

The intrinsic value of the Rupee in India is at present 15.350 pence. The Indian silver holding has increased by 27 lakhs and the gold holding by 44 lakhs.

N.S. WALES STRIKE FAILING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has received a cable from Sydney that the strike is not spreading. More railwaymen and tramwaymen are returning to work every day and the services are improving, while there are more volunteers than are required to fill vacancies and full meat and other food supplies are assured.

TWO MORE ARRESTED AS CHEKIANG PLOTTERS

One Taken At Shanghai-Hangchow Station With Bombs
In His Possession

Ten bombs were found in the possession of one Chao Li by the Arsenal authorities Sunday afternoon at the South station of the Shanghai Hangchow Railway as he was about to board the 4.10 o'clock train for Hangchow. Another man, named Ma Lung-ni, was arrested later in the afternoon on Boulevard Des Deux Republiques, alleged to be the head of the plot to institute a revolution in Chekiang.

Secret service men of General Lu Yung-hsian, the Defence Commissioner, reported that a certain revolutionist residing in Hongkew was about to leave Shanghai for Hangchow. Inspectors were stationed at the South Station. At three, a closed carriage arrived, with Chao and another man, who was attached to the secret service. The explosives were found in Chao's bag wrapped up in cotton.

Chao admitted that he was requested by his superior, one Ma Lung-ni, to convey the bombs to the Chekiang capital to start an insurrection. Upon his information, Ma was arrested. They are both natives of Anhui and have been handed over to the office of the Defence Commissioner. Other secret service men have been sent to the International Settlement for the rounding up of more instigators of the plot.



PEOPLE LOOK AT YOUR TEETH

Do you realise that when speaking to others you look into their eyes, while they look into your mouth?

If you have never thought of this make a few observations for yourself and you will find it is true.

Therefore, clean, healthy, regular, attractive teeth give you a pleasant, attractive appearance, while decayed, unsightly and repulsive teeth create an unfavorable impression upon those you meet.

So I say, keep your teeth clean and do not neglect to visit my Dental Office at 34 Nanking Road to have your teeth cleaned, because clean teeth can not decay.

Neglected and decayed teeth ulcerate; ulcerated teeth must be removed. But MOST IMPORTANT, I am at your service to instruct you how to save your teeth and cut down your dentist's bills.

Call immediately at

DR. C. CAMERON'S
DENTAL OFFICE

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

SEATTLE SHIPYARDS' MARVELOUS GROWTH

Government Awards Many Contracts To Western Ship Builders

Seattle, July 16.—Indicating the recognition accorded by the United States Shipping Board of the shipbuilding advantages of this state and section is the fact that of eighty-two contracts awarded by the board to the Pacific coast, forty-six of these have gone to plants in the State of Washington. According to data received by the Industrial Bureau of the Chamber, there have been one hundred seventy-six contracts awarded, according to the latest information available, of which ninety-four went to the Atlantic coast yards and eighty-two to the Pacific coast yards.

California secured eighteen of these eighty-two contracts, ten steel ships going to the Moore & Scott Iron Works, of Oakland, and eight steel ships to the Los Angeles Ship & Dry Dock Company at Long Beach. Oregon secured a similar number, contracts for ten wooden ships going to the G. M. Standifer Corporation of Portland, four wooden ships to the Peninsula Shipbuilding Company of Portland, and four wooden ships to the Coast Shipbuilding Company of Portland.

Of the forty-six contracts awarded in Washington thirty-two are awarded Seattle firms, ten steel ships to the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, six steel ships to the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, and sixteen wooden ships to the Sloan Shipyards Corporation, with ten wooden ships to Sanderson & Porter of Raymond, Washington. Of the eighty-two contracts awarded

the Pacific Coast, thirty-four are for steel ships and the balance for wood. Of the ninety-four contracts awarded the Atlantic coast, thirty-two are for combination wood and steel ships, four for steel, and fifty-eight for wooden ships.

The result of the Shipping Board's action in honoring the shipbuilders of Washington with government contracts has been a steadily increasing activity in the shipbuilding industry in this city and section, until it has reached a size many times greater than a year ago and now is putting into circulation in this city millions of dollars a month in wages and materials.

Eighteen months ago there was one steel shipbuilding plant of size in Seattle, employing not to exceed one thousand men. Today there are four plants turning out steel ships and having a payroll of more than ten thousand men, while two other steel shipbuilding plants are now being installed. There are also four or five new wooden shipbuilding companies equipping their plants and preparing to lay keels for the government or on private account within the next thirty days.

Split Is Reported In Prussian Ministry

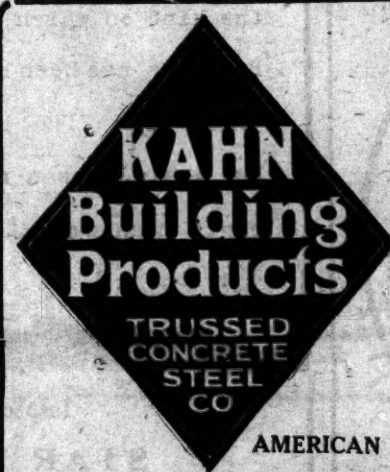
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—There appears to be some trouble in the Prussian Ministry of War. A rumor was recently circulated that General von Groener, the head of the War Bureau, had resigned. This was followed by an emphatic declaration that General von Groener still enjoyed the fullest confidence of Marshal von Hindenburg, but a few hours later, it was announced that General von Groener had left the War Office and been appointed to the command of a division.

Passengers Departed

Per I. C. Luenho for Klukiang:—Mrs. K. Beck. For Hankow:—Mrs. E. Settemeyer, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoy, Misses M. Well, G. Stewart and V. Cox, Rev. Father Powell, Messrs. C. J. Whitney, G. Backman, J. A. Williams, Burn and W. J. Grigoroff.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for San Francisco:—Messrs. Sze Yi-chang, Hsu Chao-chun, Wang Hyl-tshang, Chen Cheng-hsun, Wang Cheng-chi, Chu Hal-in, Chu Chin-chen, Yu Juh-chuen, Huang Yu-shu, Tseng Zeh-ling, Pao Wang-yang, Chu Chih-shuan, Chu Chih-sen, Li Chi-fan, Mrs. Alfred See, Mrs. Hu Wei-teh and child, Mr. Lo Shih-chi, Miss Yih Wei-ling, Mr. Tseh Ling-tsu, Mr. Ching Shi Hiram Low, Miss Lily Tehua-yu, Miss Keming Chen, Miss Thau Sau-lau, Messrs. Sheng Chang, Chang Shih-hsing, Chen Lih-hsun, Chen Tso-huan, Chin Chen-peng, Chao Ming-cheng, Chu Cheng-hou, Hsing Cheng-hung, Hung Chin, Kuo Tsi-tang, Hsi Lung, Li Chu, Li Chung, Li Tsi-fa, Liang Cheng-hsi, Lin Chih-huang, Liu Chuang, Lu Ming, Mai Tso-heng, Shen Kuang-mi, Shen Veng-fei, Su Lo-chen, Sun Yen-hsiao, Shen Liang-hua, Tsao Ting, Tang Wen-kai, Tung Hsi-hsiang, Wu Hsi-hsiao, Wang Chi-yu, Wang Tai-chi, Wang Tsi-ten, Wu Hsin-ping, Wu Mi, Yang Cheng-hsun, Yen Chun-tai, Kuo Yang-mo, Tai Tso, Li Chih-jen, Heuch Chao-pin, Huang Chih-chi, Chiu Hsieh-chun, Chung Chi-hsuan, Tan Chen, Benj. E. Chnei, Dr. Ye Tsung-Tsur, Mr. Y. M. Tong, Mr. Ling Feng-chi, Miss Tien Fuh-wu, and Mr. H. Guest, Mrs. D. C. Arnold, Mr. Geo. Butts. For Yokohama:—Mr. C. H. Rutherford, Dr. and Mrs. R. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mann, Master Peter Mann, Mr. Charles More, Mr. J. E. Hultman, Mr. H. E. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Moore, and Mr. Sydney K. Cohen, Mrs. S. Sweny, and Mrs. F. W. Brake.



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of the Visible Model 10 Remington? To know it is to know the greatest recent improvement of the writing machine.

The Column Selector permits instant movement of the carriage to any point on the line. No stop-to-stop movement; no tedious hand adjustments; just one touch on a key and it is done.

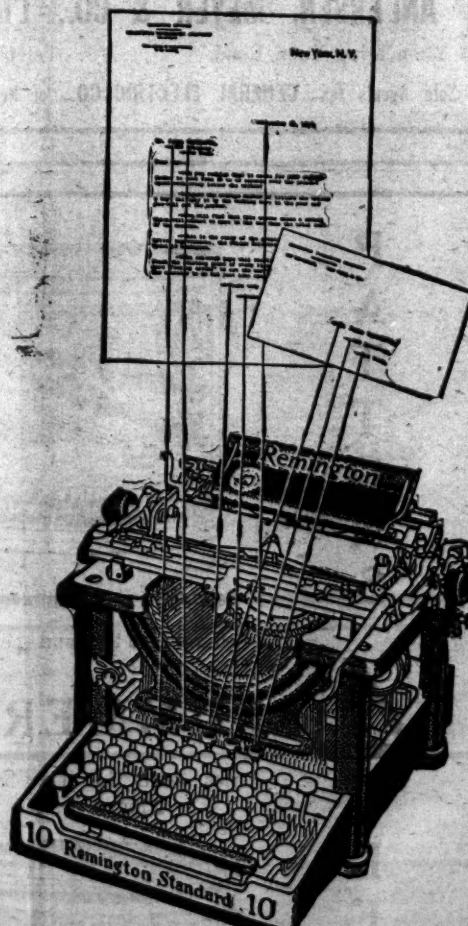
Its uses? Take for example so simple a thing as the addressing of an envelope. Do you realize how much time is lost when the carriage is adjusted by hand to write each line? The same applies to the date line on a letter, or the address, or the indent for the paragraphs, or the "Yours truly" It applies to any line of writing which does not start at the beginning of the scale. The Column Selector makes the setting of the carriage to write these lines mechanical and instantaneous. Every operator will understand what that means in labor saving.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for the common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." Wm. J. McCrann, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where makers alone know what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. STEER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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Precise Duplicating Fine Repairing

ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

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SPORTS: Latest News of Athletic World: GOSSIP

BASEBALL MEN PLAY

CRICKET SATURDAY

S.C.C. Has Chance For Revenge; Galveston May Bring Star Team Today

The cricketers who lost at baseball a week or so ago will have their chance for revenge next Saturday when the diamond experts tackle cricket in the return game. The match is to be played on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground, starting at 3 p.m. The Cricket Club will furnish bowlers for the strangers. Some of the ball tossers have rehearsed a bit at the batting end of the great British game, with a fair show of form.

Baseball interest boomed again yesterday with the announcement that one of the large U. S. ships, probably the Galveston, would come into port some time today carrying men enough to fully equip the four gunboats in port. The Galveston's nine, according to report, is one of the strongest in the fleet and has been scoring victories over some of the crack infantry teams in the islands. As soon as the boat is in it is probable that a schedule of games with the Shanghai players will be rapidly arranged.

Shanghai-Navy Averages

The batting and fielding averages of players engaging in the All-Shanghai and All-Navy baseball games throughout the current season have been figured out following the necessary disbanding of the Navy team and are herewith presented.

The number of games played between the two teams from May 20 to August 16 totalled fifteen. Of this number Shanghai registered 12 wins to the Navy's 3. This does not include the three games the Navy won in the three team league, the averages for which will be gotten out at another date. The following team averages and individual averages cover the whole series:

Shanghai:	
Won 12, lost 3, percentage .	.800
Team batting average302
Team fielding average866
Navy:	
Won 3, lost 12, percentage .	.200
Team batting average237
Team fielding average863

The following men participated in six or more games and batted as follows:

SHANGHAI				
Name	Games	A.B.	H.	Av.
Hadley	7	20	9	.450
Wilhoit	14	63	28	.444
Woods	13	51	17	.333
Holliday	11	47	15	.319
Clapp	15	65	19	.297
Bills	8	40	12	.300
Pomeroy	6	20	6	.300
Ernstow	12	51	14	.274
Tinkham	14	54	13	.232
Sokall	12	46	8	.174
Nichols	8	20	3	.150
Reid	6	17	1	.058
NAVY				
Name	Games	Average		
Dr. Stephenson	12	.359		
Scott	9	.333		
Hess	9	.332		
Collins	13	.286		
McGhee	10	.282		
Glover	10	.282		
Conrad	12	.259		
Leonard	12	.240		
Brennan	7	.174		
Luna	14	.127		

The following are averages of men who participated in less than six games:

SHANGHAI				
Name	Games	A.B.	H.	Av.
Turner	1	3	2	.666
Eppe	2	3	2	.666
Ollerdesen	3	16	8	.500
Claire	1	4	2	.500
Swan	2	9	4	.444
Swift	2	9	4	.444
Neergaard	4	18	7	.388
Porterfield	2	10	2	.200
Chapman	1	5	1	.200
Blanco	2	6	1	.166
Duffy	2	3	0	.000
Dorrence	1	3	0	.000
Steiger	1	3	0	.000

NAVY				
Name	Games	Average		
Regan	1	.333		
Mitchell	1	.333		
Teaney	2	.250		
Light	1	.250		
Berg	1	.200		
Lasman	4	.182		
Van Kleeck	5	.117		
Tie	3	.000		
Bloom	2	.000		
Stevenson	2	.000		
Call	1	.000		
Olewach	1	.000		
Hill	1	.000		
Stuart	1	.000		
Murphy	1	.000		
Childs	1	.000		

The fielding averages of men participating in six or more games are as follows:

SHANGHAI				
Name	Games	P.O.	A.	E.
Hadley	7	4	12	0
Woods	13	31	17	3
Bristow	12	84	20	9
Wilhoit	14	87	16	7
Tinkham	14	22	16	3
Sokall	12	44	4	8
Clapp	15	17	22	7
Reid	6	21	2	5
Bills	8	22	20	9

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Szechuen and Yunnan Trouble Is Story Of Complicated Intrigue

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Chengtu, August 3.—The Szechuenese and Yunnanese troops for a full fortnight now have been scrapping and fighting in the South and South-East. There has been little interruption ever since the latter attempted to come north to save Tai Kan. That attempt clearly revealed their intention and General Liu Tsung-hou under orders from the Central Government has resisted them ever since.

The people here, needless to repeat, have no love for the Yunnanese. If their alleged policy be the support of the South against the North they know just as well that in reality it is one of gathering spoils. And for this reason the people are practically united against them. They are fighting for personal and provincial liberty.

In the larger question of the support of free Parliamentary institutions Szechuen professes a more wholehearted zeal than even the South. It is alleged that the Kuomintang began all the present trouble by intriguing against Tuan Chi-jui. It galloped this faction that they were not in a dominating position and they set about Tuan's downfall that they might do themselves exactly what he was doing.

In Szechuen, it is said that early in the present year the Yunnanese bribed the local members of the Kuomintang to acquiesce in a Yunnanese occupation of Szechuen with a view to the South holding this province against the north in the coming struggle between the two leading parties in China. The sum paid over, they say, was \$30,000 to the Kuomintang leaders.

This was scheme number one. The Chinputang here followed it with one of their own. An agreement, it is again alleged, was entered into between the Szechuen Civil Governor, Chang Piao-fang, the Taoyin of Eastern Szechuen and others whereby Lo Pei-kin, the Yunnanese Military Governor of Chengtu, was to be ousted from his post. Tai Kan was then to succeed him and Chang Piao-fang was to be Civil Governor. A man named Tu Pu-yun was the middleman in arranging and promoting this scheme. Telegrams were sent to Peking accusing Lo Pei-kin of all sorts of crimes and things indeed looked so dark for Lo that he was advised by his friends to "apply for leave" as his recall seemed inevitable. But by the influence of Tang Chi-yao, the Governor at Yunnanfu, who pulled wires at Peking, Lo was allowed to remain on.

Given this respite the Yunnanese determined to make the best of it, by disbanding the fourth division of the Szechuenese army. This would have caused no trouble of any special kind as this division was not a popular one, but when Lo proceeded to try and disarm the second division under General Liu Tsung-hou he put the fat in the fire.

General Liu understood only too clearly "what was in the wind" and he and the Szechuenese refused to stand by and see their Province made subject to Yunnan. The disbanding of this division would have crippled the striking power of the Szechuen army and could not be allowed. Lo and Liu fell to blows and Lo had to clear out, and retire to Southern Szechuen.

While Lo and Liu were fighting Tai Kan saw his chance and wrought for his own hand by playing false to both sides. He gave Liu a goodly sum to fight Lo and privately encouraged Lo to "do up" Liu. To Peking he wired that he was acting as a go-between in the interests of peace. Truly a fine peace-maker. Anyway he was made acting Military Governor when Lo left.

His success soon proved to be short-lived. General Liu lay quietly at the camp 3 miles away. A few of his men held the North and West gates as a check on Tai Kan. He longed earnestly for the peace of Szechuen though he was not sure that Tai Kan could be trusted. The Szechuenese in spite of the evidence of Tai Kan's double-

dealing tried hard to effect a working agreement between Tai and Liu. Liu agreed but Tai Kan puffed up by his apparent success adopted a lofty tone and nothing came of it.

Presently Tu Pu-yun was foully murdered by a hired assassin. The Szechuenese unhesitatingly ascribed his death to Tai Kan in order to cover up his tracks. Obviously Tai, if guilty, was not to be trusted even by his friends.

A little later Tai Kan tried to advance, let things outwardly assume the appearance of friendliness but kept watching Tai Kan closely. Tai Kan was a Kweichow man. He brought with him a force of 3,000 Kweichow soldiers, commanded by General Hsueh. With this small army he held Chengtu. What happened now is soon told.

Chang Hsueh appointed Liu Tsung-hou the Governor of Szechuen. Liu at once telegraphed to his Republican friends refusing the post and affirming his opposition to the monarchy. Tai Kan pretended Liu was a supporter of the monarchical movement and attempted to drive Liu's men from the North and West Gates. Liu besought him for hours to stop firing on his men and when Tai refused he rushed in his soldiers and chased the Kweichow fellows into the Huangcheng, a fort or walled enclosure in the South Center of Chengtu.

Tai Kan's scheme to seize Chengtu for the South failed like that of Lo Pei-kin's. Only it did so more ignominiously, and with greater disaster to the city. Tai Kan disaboliately burned many of its best streets. After he was allowed to withdraw, his following was beset and chased by irregulars, bandits and villagers. Tai's fate is unknown but many of his men were killed or scattered. General Hsueh was caught and beheaded.

Immediately General Liu rushed his army south to prevent the Yunnanese marching north and the two sides have been in fighting contact since. Both have had their victories and reverses. The newspapers only print victories but it is known the Szechuenese have had defeats as well. But on the whole, the Szechuenese have progressed, and we people in Chengtu hope fighting, if it must go on, will be kept as far as possible away from us.

The above story of Szechuen's troubles your correspondent has gleaned from differing and independent sources. Your readers can take it for what it is worth. Certainly those who related it have excellent means of ascertaining the facts. If otherwise be made for party bias, it will yet be realized that the fatal and shameful amount of intriguing which has gone on has been the cause of all our troubles.

General Liu Tsung-hou belongs to

the Kongsotang but he is willing to march with anyone, no matter to what party he belongs if he will seek first the welfare of Szechuen. This indeed is the attitude of the Szechuenese as a whole. For proof, it can be quoted that nothing would have pleased them better in April and May had Ts'en Tsun-tsuan consented to come here as Governor. And all know he is Kuomintang and pro-South. But the people here like him after his term of office at Chengtu in 1901-2. And now General Liu is asking that General Chou Tao-kang, the Chinputang General of Chungking, be made Governor. This all proves Szechuen to be perfectly loyal to parliamentary institutions and in truth far more so than the south.

It is a case of mutual distrust and it seems strange that China cannot find a man to make peace between Szechuen and Yunnan. The one condition would be that Szechuen would not countenance any underhand intriguing against Tuan Chi-jui or the North. This Province professes that it is out for a square-deal.

SUMMER DEPRESSION

Loss of appetite during the summer months leads many people to eat very little food, with the result that the body becomes weak and the nerves overwrought.

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- 2.—Overture "Le Treador" Adams.
- 3.—Waltz "Heureuse" Berger.
- 4.—Selection "The Casino Girl" Englander.
- 5.—Two Step "Mumblin' Mose" Thurban.
- 6.—Selection "The Belle of New York" Kerker.

(b) In the Hongkong Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

- 1.—March "On the Mississippi" Carroll.
- 2.—Overture "Elizla and Claudio" Mercadante.
- 3.—Waltz "Les Patineurs" Waldteufel.
- 4.—Selection "La Fille de Madame Angot" Lecocq.
- 5.—Serenata "La Paloma" Yradier.
- 6.—(a) Two Step "Hop Scotch" Rubens.
- (b) Intermezzo "My Girl" Douglas.
- 7.—Waltz "Langage des Fleurs" Roberts.
- 8.—Selection "Iolanthe" Sullivan.

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WEATHER

The typhoon threatens the coast to
the South of Hangchow bay. Its
passage will likely be followed by
violent squalls and heavy showers.
Cyclonic storm between the East-
ern and Yellow Seas. The new
typhoon signalled at the Bonin will
advance towards the Loochoos.

BIRTH

BROWN.—At Tsingtau, on August
20, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brown, a
son.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, AUGUST 21, 1917

The Latest American and British
Budgets

(New York Times, July 26)

IN addition to credits already
granted, the Secretary of the
Treasury asks Congress to provide
the Government with further
means for carrying on the war, to
the amount, it is understood, of
\$5,000,000,000. With this new pro-
vision our appropriations for the
costs of war will reach the figure of
\$11,500,000,000. It is thought
that with this fund at its disposal
the Government will be able to
meet its war requirements to the
end of the current fiscal year, June
30, 1918. But this is not the end,
and the country should now pre-
pare itself for further large ex-
penditures. In all human proba-
bility we must face a war cost at
the very least of another
\$10,000,000,000 during the fiscal
year of 1918-1919; but, also, it is
humanly probable that before that
money is spent the end of the war
will be in sight.

These are very large sums, but
better that we should spend
\$20,000,000,000 now than that we
should spend \$2,000,000,000 a
year for ten or twenty years in
military preparation and then
be called upon to spend
\$20,000,000,000 more for carrying
on a war in which it may be no
other nation would be able to give
us help.

Some expressions of surprise
were heard in Congressional quar-
ters when this new demand was
made, but we may be sure that Mr.
McAdoo was not surprised at hav-
ing to make it. It was through no
oversight on his part that this
\$5,000,000,000 was not included in
the original estimate. New needs
have arisen, new occasions for ex-
penditure, which he undoubtedly
foresees. Provisions against them
could not well be made until they
had come clearly into view.

Congress has provided for an
issue of bonds to the amount
of \$5,000,000,000, of which
\$3,000,000,000 has been or is to
be advanced to our allies. The
tax bill now in the hands of the
Senate Finance Committee pro-
vides an estimated revenue of
\$1,600,000,000 to meet the costs
of our preparations, including the
raising of the National Army, and
the training of that body of
troops and of the National
Guards and the volunteers in the
regular army. But Congress has
appropriated \$640,000,000 for air-
plane service, the Shipping Board
is to have an additional
\$500,000,000, the Navy another
\$100,000,000, making for these
three items \$1,240,000,000. Also
there is required for further
advances to the Allies the
sum of \$2,000,000,000, a total
of new expenditures to the
amount of \$3,240,000,000 charge-
able against the new credit of
\$5,000,000,000, leaving only
\$1,760,000,000 for military ex-
penses not yet specified but plainly
in view.

For the first year and four
months of our participation in the

war, therefore, apart from the
sums carried in the regular army
and navy bills, the account will
stand thus: the first Liberty Loan
authorised, \$5,000,000,000; taxes
provided for in the pending bill,
\$1,600,000,000; the new credit
asked for by Mr. McAdoo,
\$5,000,000,000. The new
\$5,000,000,000 will be raised in
part by taxes and in part by bonds,
in a proportion not yet determined.
It was reported in Washington that
another \$1,000,000,000 would be
added to the tax bill, making a
total levy of \$2,600,000,000. Of
the total contemplated provision of
\$11,600,000,000, this would be
about 22 1/2 per cent in taxes, 77 1/2
per cent to be raised by the sale of
bonds.

That proportion of taxation to
loans ought not to be exceeded,
even if reached, in the first year
of the war. The benefits accruing
from this expenditure for liberty
and democracy will be extended
through an indefinite future time.
It is appropriate and just, there-
fore, that the burden of the costs
should rest, so far as may be, upon
the shoulders of posterity. To the
end that we of the present time
may bear the costs of war inevit-
ably assessed upon us, without dis-
tress or failure, it is essential that
the prosperity of the country's busi-
ness be unchecked. To seize ruth-
lessly upon the profits of business,
to assess taxes under the mistaken
theory that the greater part of ex-
pense should be defrayed in that
way, would produce business dis-
tress and loss. Inevitably we must
provide by taxation for the inter-
est on bond issues and the neces-
sary sinking fund, together with
the ordinary expenses of the
Government. Beyond that, taxes
for actual war costs should not be
oppressively increased so long as it
is possible for the Government to
defray the expenses of war by the
use of its credit.

To raise a billion in taxes in ad-
dition to the levies made in the
pending bill will demand of the
Ways and Means Committee of the
House and of the Finance Com-
mittee of the Senate a further
diligent searching out for sources
of revenue, and a marked broadening
of view. It should no longer be
the purpose of Congress to as-
sess the costs of the war upon the
few, it must reach the many, since
unmistakably the aim of the war
is benefit for the many. Before we
are through with this struggle
against the enemy of human free-
dom, it will become necessary that
the tax levy shall in some manner
reach the innumerable multitude of
consumers. That is against polit-
ical theory, but unless we are to
be balked in our war aims, unless
we are to see great numbers of our
soldiers slaughtered without mater-
ial military gain, Congress must
put aside all thought of politics,
must give its mind wholly up to
consideration of the question how
best the war may be won and the
country delivered from the perils
that threaten it. To civilisation
and the cause of democracy we have
pledged all our resources. They
are abundant for the terrible work
in hand, but they must be ad-
ministered in a way that will make
the great expenditure most effec-
tive. Congress must look beyond
the credit now asked, beyond
credits that will be asked next
year, keeping steadily in view the
purpose we have determined to ac-
complish, the destruction of the
autocracy and the military idea
and power of Germany. To that
end it must have a consistent and
practical theory of raising money
that will meet the great current
needs of the Government without
paralyzing the productive industries
of the country, for that would lead
to its impoverishment before the
victory had been won.

England is now in the economic
stage when old statistics do not
count. Record maximums last only
till the next announcement. British
authorities recognise that this
cannot go on indefinitely. Bonar
Law himself said publicly that
there was a limit to the possibilities
of war upon the scale of this one,
and that there was no chance of
hostilities like the Napoleonic cam-
paigns to which there was no neces-
sary end in financial limits. Now
he asks for another maximum
credit, and receives without demur
£650,000,000, somewhat over three
billions.

This nineteenth credit brings the
total to five billion pounds,
\$25,000,000,000. Sanguine ex-
perts have calculated that we could
support a national loan of that
amount with about the same rela-
tion to our resources as our civil
war loan. That was thought to be
a grievous burden, but England is
a smaller country than the United
States in wealth, population, and
natural resources. Moreover, Eng-
land does not carry her own bur-
dens only. She has advanced to
the Allies and the Dominions five
billion dollars, and is so far from

holding her hand that the expenses
have been allowed to exceed the
estimates by five million dollars
daily. It is a stout-hearted as well
as wealthy people which hears
these figures without dismay and
adjourns without debate.

The only addition to the Chan-
cellor's statement brought to us is
the supporting words of his pre-
decessor, who made a point of
special interest to us following in
England's footsteps. Mr. Mc-
Kenna said that the daily expenses
were about fourfold the daily in-
come, and that thirty million dol-
lars daily had to be borrowed.
Already England has anticipated
her income for two years. He
thought that the expenditure of this
money was the cause of the oppres-
sive rise in prices. "The cause of
the rise is not—whatever people
may think—profiteering." Those
are sedative words, and throw a
light on our own affairs. There is
no business worth considering, on
either side of the Atlantic, beside the
war. The effect of Government
borrowing in the London market
has been to stop other financing.
The total borrowing, besides the
Government's, for the first half of
this year was \$41,000,000, includ-
ing \$32,000,000 on colonial
Government loans. In a normal
half year, the last before the war,
the total was \$760,000,000. The
pall which has settled upon other
enterprise than that of war is ap-
parent. And yet there is a "boom"
of the least appreciated sort in the
rise in the cost of living. Mr. Mc-
Kenna says: "The main cause is
the inflation of expenditure, and the
remedy is to be found in curtailing
that expenditure." To that at-
tempt he pledged his support.

British revenue has increased
thrice while debt has increased
fivefold. For us a debt bearing
similar proportion to population
and wealth would be over forty
billions. Those regretting the
quietness of our markets may find
consolation in the fact that we are
applying beforehand the remedy
which is suggested to the British
Parliament after the harm has been
done. We are trying to stop in-
flation rather than to cure it, and
we are proceeding along lines
similar to the course taken in Eng-
land. The market is cool to all
capital applications, although, or
because, the Liberty Loan was so
amazingly successful. Only the
strongest borrowers can afford to
meet the market's terms for new
money. Government business
takes precedence as well as
Government borrowing. For ex-
ample, one of the foreign Com-
missioners recently welcomed in
this city delivered this message
from Lloyd George:

"Take my greetings to our great
American friends, and tell them
they should employ all the energies
of every industry, and all their
steel in the construction of ships,
of steamers, even though they
should forego for the duration of
the war the building of their
skyscrapers!"

The advice has been so well
followed that the building projects
throughout the country are the
smallest since 1909, and we have
started shipbuilding upon a scale
never known in our history. The
steel cannot be used for both pur-
poses, and giving the right of way
to Government construction checks
the inflation which England
laments. Already there is a better
supply of building materials, owing
to the decrease of demand, and
there is a stronger situation for ex-
isting buildings. The check to in-
flation in the copper trade is not
agreeable to all, but it is for the
general good. And so of other
trades. That sort of prosperity
which comes from the spending
here of money borrowed by our
allies has its sequel in oppressive
costs of both living and trading. If
we supply them more cheaply,
goods for our own consumption will
be cheaper to ourselves. Thrift
and economy had a late birth in
England, where at first it seemed to
be thought that victory could be
won by weight of purse as well as
of battalions. There has been dis-
illusionment to both opponents.

'A Man From This House'

The United States Marines with
their motto of "First to fight!" and
their vigorous and picturesque cam-
paign for recruits have come pretty
near capturing the heart of the
nation. There has been no difficulty
to get men for the Marines.

We think that in their latest
enterprise they have executed a
stroke more telling than that of any
other branch of the service. Cards
have been printed in a facsimile of
the French tricolor with the legend:

A MAN FROM THIS HOUSE IS
FIGHTING IN FRANCE WITH
UNITED STATES MARINES

These placards are distributable
to the families of men abroad.

What household entitled to dis-
play one of these cards will not be
prouder of it than of anything else
on or within the four walls? Proud-
er of it than of anything or
anybody in all the world except one
—the man who went.—New York Sun.

Wonderful Romance Of British
Ministry Of Munitions

London, June 20.—The romance
of the Ministry of Munitions, com-
piled by Dr. Addison, the present
Minister, was unfolded to an in-
terested House this afternoon.

In the debate Mr. Clement Ed-
wards, Miners' M. P., protested
against half a million young men
of military age being employed on
munitions while married men are
called up. Labor, united in con-
gratulating Dr. Addison and urged
him to speed up the settlement with
the workers.

This side of the debate was very
timely, as in the afternoon a sub-
committee of the Reconstruction
Committee had issued a report re-
commending as the best means of
permanently improving relations be-
tween employers and employees the
establishment of joint standing in-
dustrial councils for all industries,
with district councils and works
committees. All these bodies, com-
posed equally of masters and men,
are to meet periodically to discuss
trade welfare.

The story of the Ministry develop-
ed from "one Wednesday afternoon
two years ago," when, as Dr.
Addison said, "a small party of us
gathered with the Prime Minister in
No. 6, Whitehall Gardens to open a
munitions shop," ran on for two
hours with a wondrous record of
achievements, making "an im-
perishable record of British genius
and resource." One heard of great
munition factories springing up from
green fields; of munitions by the
million being poured into France; of
railways torn up in different parts
of the Empire and relaid in France;
of triumphs of chemistry in fields
where the Germans had regarded
themselves as invincible; of housing
schemes; of canteens and menus; of
strikes and settlements; and, finally,
of the prospect that the future holds
before us.

The help received from many men
of business genius, Dominion and
American as well as British, who
have assisted in this great enterprise
was handsomely acknowledged by
Dr. Addison, but his foremost tribute
was paid to the "courage and un-
canny insight" of Mr. Lloyd George.

The bone and sinew of the story
is given in the following extracts:—
Explosives.—This is the oldest de-
partment of the Ministry. In the
great works erected on the green
fields of Gretna, Queensferry, and
other places, from the designs of
Mr. Quinan, the American engineer,
we have factories which will be of
great permanent value to peace in-
dustries. We are now able to con-
struct explosives in nearly all those
old factories which are in centers
of population. In one group of
T.N.T. factories capital expenditure
of £1,500,000 has given us the
capacity for turning out already ex-
plosives to the value of £3,500,000.
At the contract prices when the
factory was under construction these
would have cost £7,000,000. The
present cost of production at Queens-
ferry is 8 1/2d. a lb. The cost in the
market when the factory was started
was 1s. 9d. a lb. For a long time
the output of explosives surpassed
the output of shells. In March, 1917,
the capacity for the production of
high explosives was more than four
times that of March, 1916, and 28
times that of March, 1915.

No Ransom To Germany
Chemicals: Beating Germany.—A
section of the Explosives Department
is supplying artificial manures. It
is hoped to furnish 1,000,000 tons of
superphosphate, nearly 500,000 tons
of basic slag, and 250,000 tons of
sulphate of ammonia. Hitherto we
have been entirely dependent on
Germany for potash and she was
expecting after the war to hold
us to ransom. She will be dis-
appointed. "Thanks to the ingenuity
of Mr. Kenneth Chance and others
a process has been discovered
whereby great quantities of potash
may be obtained. We shall be able
to provide every ounce of potash
the glass trade requires as well
as largely to meet the needs of
agriculture."

Gun Ammunition.—The great new
national factories for shell and fuse
production have come into full bear-
ing and we are now reaping the
fruits of the Boards of Management
throughout the country. "I can
assure the House that there are few
more wholesome correctives for
those of us who think more highly
of ourselves than we should to hold
a meeting and receive the frank ad-
vice and criticism of the Boards of
Management," he confessed, and
members tittered. Only a few
months ago a component of a new
type was found to possess great ad-
vantages. A large supply was pro-
vided in time for the Spring offen-
sive and had proved of great value
in facilitating the advance at the
front and in saving life. So great
was the accumulation of field-gun
ammunition that after the first nine
weeks of the offensive the stock of
field shells had only fallen by 7 per
cent. The National Filling Factories
now employed 140,000 persons and
cost of filling has been reduced 40
per cent.

40,000 Inspectors.—The staff of
the Inspection Department, 8,761 in
July, 1915, now numbers 40,000,
with 8,000 more in the United States.
Of these, 29,000 are women and
only 1,372 men of military age

classified for general service. Every
1,000,000 rounds of 18-pounder am-
munition requires 183,000,000
separate gauging operations during
inspection. Enthusiastic reports
have been received from Sir Douglas
Haig of the accuracy of the munitions.
A year ago premature bursts
were 10 times as frequent as now.

Machine Guns and Rifles.—The
output at Enfield has increased ten-
fold, and our capacity for produc-
ing machine guns is 20 times what
it was two years ago.

Railways.—To meet the demands
at the front track was pulled up at
home and India, Australia and
Canada sent their contribution. The
Government of Canada arranged
within 48 hours to pull up 800 miles
of track and ship it complete. More
than 2,000 miles of track have been
supplied, with 1,000 locomotives.

Tanks.—He and She.—"The Tank
made his appearance last autumn. I
say 'his,' for we distinguish a male
and a female variety. At the close
of last year much work required to
be done in the way of alteration and
improvement, as the experience of
the Somme suggested, but the sup-
plies of the new designs are coming
forward excellently and the end of
the story is not yet for the en-
thusiasm of Colonel Stern, Sir
Eustace d'Eyncourt, and their col-
leagues knows no limits."

Aeroplanes.—Early this year the
Ministry was asked to undertake the
supply of aeroplanes and seaplanes
for the Army and Navy, and the
mobilisation of all our resources for
the production of internal-combus-
tion engines followed, the work be-
ing directed by Mr. Martin, who left
the B.S.A. Company and the Daimler
Company for the purpose. By as far
as possible keeping one shop to the
production of a single type of engine
we have enormously increased pro-
duction. The output of aeroplanes
for May is more than twice that of
December and four times that of
May, 1916. "We are working at a
vast program," said Dr. Addison.
"There is a pressing demand for
skilled workers, and if they can be
obtained we may be sure of a
supremacy in the air as emphatic as
in the case of artillery on land."

Over-Sea Supplies.—Mr. Gordon,
the vice-chairman of the Imperial
Munitions Board in Canada, has been
appointed head of all our munitions
organisations in the United States.
He will report out there to Lord
Northcliffe in the same way as the
other chief British representatives
in charge of shipping, transport,
purchases, and other services. Our
Allies and ourselves pooled our in-
terests to avoid competitive buying
in the American market, and ne-
gotiations are now proceeding at the
suggestion of the United States
Government for a further consoli-
dation of interest, both here and
in America. The result of these ne-
gotiations, if successful, will be of
enormous value. The Ministry are
interested in nearly 1,500,000 tons
of shipments monthly, and in spite
of the submarine campaign the
heaviest loss in any single component
is 5.9 per cent.

Developing Our Metal Resources.
—Our output of steel has risen from
7,000,000 tons a year before the
war to 10,000,000 tons, and he hoped
it would be 12,000,000 tons by the
end of next year—a great addition
to our industrial strength and re-
sources. Extended use is being
made of home ores. We are obtain-
ing steel plates in this country at
less than half their cost. Home
production of spelter would shortly
be doubled. Tungsten works have
been established. Steps are being
taken which will nearly double the
home output of aluminium. The
control of copper has been of special
difficulty and complexity, and there
is great need for scientific and
methodical development of copper
supply in this country.

Workers' Inventions.—The Inven-
tions department has dealt with
6,000 suggestions, many of them
proving of value. In 45 cases special
rewards have been made to
employees of firms for their useful
suggestions.

Shell Workers' £40,000,000
1,500,000 steel helmets have been
supplied in the last 6 months.

From 5 per cent to 80 per cent
of the machine work on shells, fuses,
and trench warfare supplies is done
by women.

There are 38,000 skilled workers
employed as war munition volun-
teers; 40,000 soldiers have been re-
leased for munition work; and
30,000 Army reserve munition work-
ers have been employed.

Women workers receiving 12s.
weekly before the war now receive
a minimum of 22s. a week.
Munition workers have contribut-
ed to War Loan, etc., £40,187,381.
Munition canteens supply 810,000
workers daily.

The saving on the cost of shell com-
ponents this year as compared with
the previous year amounted to
£41,000,000.

Labor Difficulties.—"We are making
special efforts to deal comprehensively
with the whole issue of organized
skilled labor and have decided to make
drastic modifications in the Munitions
of War act in an effort to provide a
working scheme which, while giving us
the skilled labor which we require, will,
with adequate safeguards, go far, I
hope, to remove the hardships and

difficulties in the administration of the
Munitions Act itself." The Disputes
branch had dealt with 100 disputes a
month on the average. During the
first five months of 1915 the number of
working days lost through strikes was
1,559,900. In the same period of the
present year the figure had fallen to
540,700.

The Future.—Dealing with the
future, Dr. Addison said: "Nothing in
the relations between Capital and
Labor gives rise more to difficulty and
distrust than two customs which are
dependent upon one another. The first
is the cutting of rates of pay on piece-
work so as to limit the rise of earnings
when improved methods of manu-

facture, leading to a great output, are
introduced. It is not the practice of
the best employers, but it is adopted
by many. This practice—or the fear
of it—has inevitably led to the
regulatory practice of restriction of
output. The influence of these two
practices in our industrial life is
thoroughly poisonous. We must
establish a system whereby both
parties have a direct interest in the
introduction of improved methods.
Without it our progress will inevitably
be accompanied by endless disputes.
The accounting side of the Ministry
has abundantly proved that modern
methods of production are not only
(Continued on Page 7)

Stewart

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1917 Models Ready for Delivery

1 Ton Chassis	List Price \$245.00
1 1/2 Ton Chassis	List Price \$330.00
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VARIOUS TYPES OF BODIES CAN BE SUPPLIED
SPECIAL FEATURES: 4-Cylinder Engine; Vertical type
carburetor controlled by foot accelerator; honeycomb type
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magneto; press d steel frame; internal gear drive TRUCK
AXLE; semi-elliptic front and rear spring; artillery type front
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parts of the world, so we urge you to write us at
once for catalogue and particulars, if interested.



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handsome designs have made
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thousands.

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Piano of Quality.

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Let us show you How
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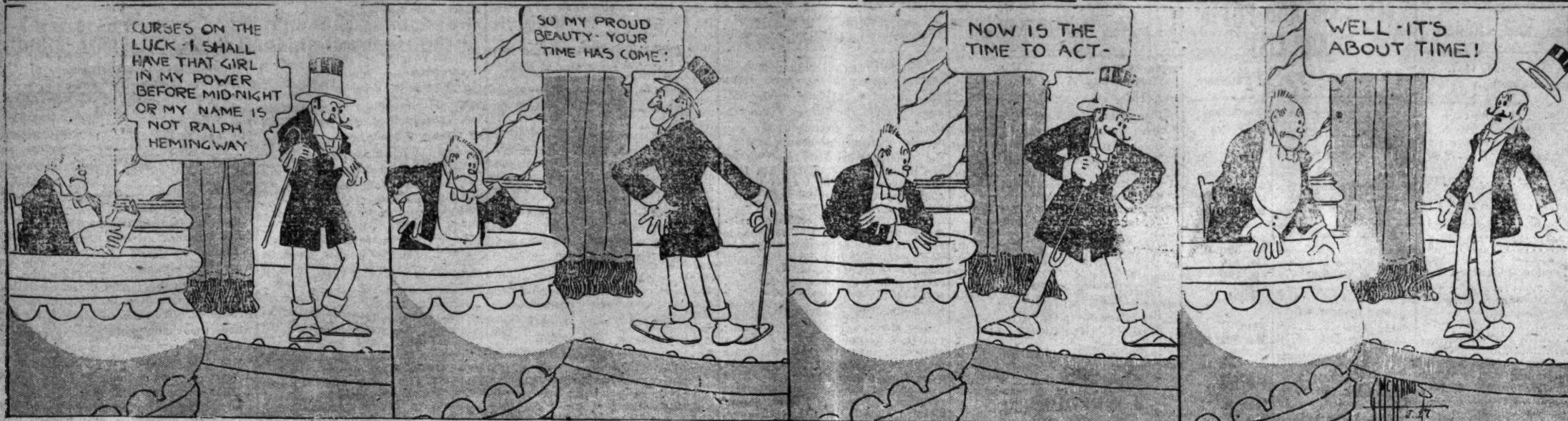
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why Submarines Can Be Easily Seen From The Sky

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I do not understand why they can see a submarine under water so much better from an aeroplane than from a ship's deck, even when the distance is greater from the aeroplane than from the ship. It is because the water acts like a lens?"—C. B.

It is due to a number of causes, all acting together. The water acts like a lens in transmitting the light, and in refracting or bending the rays, but not, as you seem to think, by magnifying the object, or making it clearer by concentrating the light. When an object is seen under water the rays of light reflected from it are bent downward at the point where they issue from the water into the air, unless at that point the line of sight is perpendicular to the surface of the water; in that case there is no refraction, or bending, of the light rays.

A familiar result of refraction, between water and air, is the apparent lifting of the submerged object nearer to the surface of the water than it really is. When seen at a certain angle an object a considerable distance under water may appear to be close to the surface, and if the angle from the vertical is still larger the rays proceeding from the object will not issue at all from the water, but will be reflected downward from the under side of the surface film.

Another cause of the difficulty, or impossibility, of seeing an object under water, when the line of sight is much inclined, is the reflection of light from the surface of the water at such angles that the light comes to the eye without having penetrated the water. Waves and ripples complicate the effects of surface reflection, and extend them, to such a degree that a broad expanse of sea viewed at a low angle from the horizontal appears as a grayish, sparkling surface, beneath which the line of sight cannot penetrate.

But when the line of sight is nearly perpendicular to the surface much of this confusing reflection of scattered light is avoided. Water reflects about two-hundredths of one per cent of the light striking it at an angle not more than 30 degrees from the perpendicular nearly twice as much as when the angle becomes 50 degrees and between three and four per cent at an angle of 80 degrees. This is when the water is still, but if its surface is agitated reflections are taking place in so many continually shifting directions that a concealing sheen is drawn over it.

Still another cause of the advantage obtained by placing the eye vertically or at a high angle of elevation over the submerged object arises from the less depth, or thickness, of water that the light from the object has in that case, to traverse. For instance, suppose you were on the deck of a ship twenty feet above the water and a submarine was lurking under the surface, 1,200 feet away. If we suppose the submarine to be ten feet below the surface, the line of sight, from

your eye to the point where it penetrated the water would be inclined about a degree and a half to the horizontal, and the distance that the reflected light from the submarine would have to pass through water before emerging into the air at that point would be 400 feet.

Such an object, even if it were perfectly white, would not be visible through so much water, so that, without regard to the effects of refraction and surface reflection, a submarine in such circumstances would be entirely concealed from the deck of a ship. But if you ascended to an elevation of 200 feet above the ship your line of sight to the submarine would be inclined over ten degrees to the horizontal, and the light from the object would have to penetrate only about 40 feet of water so that by that circumstance alone your chance of seeing it would be greatly improved.

But now if you placed yourself in an aeroplane directly over the submarine the thickness of water to be penetrated would be reduced to ten feet, and even if the surface were not quite smooth, you would be sure to see your quarry, even from a height equal to, or greater than, the original

distance of the ship. But of course, you could descend safely within a few hundred feet, and thus greatly improve your view. It appears, however, that there is a certain advantage in not being too close to the surface, because from a distance the angular dimensions of the wavelets are so reduced that the confusion of sight from their reflections is less than when seen close at hand.

A great deal depends upon the degree of transparency of the water as well as upon the manner in which its surface is shadowed from impinging light. The transparency is measured by sinking a white disk and observing at what depths it becomes invisible. In some parts of the Mediterranean, which is exceptionally transparent, such disks have been seen at a depth of 200 feet, but ordinarily the depth of visibility for a white object is from 60 to 120 feet. With rough water the depth is less. Sunlight, however, penetrates to depths from which no reflection is strong enough to come. Experiments with photographic plates have shown a perceptible tint at depths of from 1,500 to 1,900 feet in the Mediterranean Sea.

Wonderful Romance Of British Ministry Of Munitions

(Continued from Page 6)

well able to afford good wage rates but also are benefited by so doing."

Cheap Power

Great new industries would be established in this country as the result of our war experience, he predicted. We had had to import nitrate from Chili and pyrites from Spain for practically every ton of essential nitrates that we require. He had great hopes of the schemes in hand for the use of gasworks ammonia and for the production of cyanamide, and otherwise for the production of nitrates. Germany was obtaining all her nitrates without a cargo from Chili.

The importance of the solution of this problem as a key to immense industries could scarcely be exaggerated, and no effort should be spared to solve it on commercial lines. The other problem was the provision of cheap power and the utilisation of inferior coals. "I cannot go into details, but important developments are in progress, and it is most important that no effort should be

spared to bring them to a successful issue."

A number of the chief men of the different Departments in the Ministry are at work on plans for reconstruction. The war had revealed that a certain measure of central control and common direction might place at the disposal of individual effort opportunities otherwise quite unattainable. The flow of demands on the priority department pointed to an opportunity of securing a great volume of useful commercial work for this country.

500,000 Young Men

Mr. Montagu, a former Minister of Munitions, congratulated Dr. Addison on the record unfolded. He urged that the Department of Labor under the Ministry should be transferred to the Labor Ministry.

Mr. C. Duncan (Labor) described Dr. Addison's speech as the best Socialist speech he had heard. He urged the need of speeding up a settlement of labor difficulties and condemned those who have not lifted a finger to help the State in its time of peril. Some of these people, he said, have been responsible for the labor unrest.

Mr. Anderson, the Labor member who has been a persistent critic of the Ministry of Munitions, expressed the opinion that Dr. Addison's speech marked a distinct advance in Labor policy. There was now an opportunity for something in the nature of a fresh start in the relations between the Ministry and Labor.

Mr. Clement Edwards, the South Wales Miners' M.P., who last week made an outspoken speech on the

number of single young men in the

mines, today criticised the Ministry

very strongly for the issue of a circular

which, he said, was hindering

recruiting. It was in the form of a

catechism, with answers: "How

can I get protection from recruiting?"

"Where do I send my claim?"

It is being distributed broadcast

among munition workers, he said.

"It is being taken into the public-

houses and into the shops, and is

openly flourished in the faces of

married men with children who have

been called before the local

tribunals, and flashed in the faces of

wounded men with two stripes.

"Why haven't you come into munition

work?" they said. "You see now

how we can dodge the Army."

However guileless the intentions

of the Ministry might have been, it

was a weapon in the hands of those

who were opposed to the war and

encouraged the dodger and the

shirker. There were in the munition

works 1,500,000 men of military

age and 550,000 were single and be-

tween the ages of 18 and 31. An

arrangement was made between the

Ministry and trades unions to secure

125,000 of these men for the Army

in four months. Six weeks have

now gone by and the number so far

forthcoming is only a negligible

fraction.

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Also in BROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.

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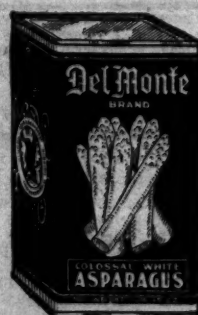
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Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 20, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 102% = Tls. 98 @
72.7 = Mex. \$ 1.35

Mex. dollars Market rate = 72.375

Copper Cash 1808

Sovereigns: 1808

Buying rate @ 4/3 = Tls. 4.70

exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.47

Peking Bar 4.70

Native Interest .09

Latest London Quotations

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Market rate of discount: 3 m-s. 4 m-s. 6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London, 4/3 = Fr. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.68

Consols 4/3 = Tls. 240

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/3

London Demand 4/3 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 313

Paris T.T. 585

Paris Demand 585 1/2

New York T.T. 101 1/2

Hongkong Demand 101 1/2

Japan (nominal) T.T. 68

Batavia T.T. 508

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Ctds. 4/4 1/2

London 4 m-s. Dcoy. 4/4 1/2

London 6 m-s. Ctds. 4/5 1/2

London 6 m-s. Dcoy. 4/5 1/2

Paris 4 m-s. 608

New York 4 m-s. 104 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For August

Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 = \$1

1 @ 53 1/2 = Francs 5.94

1 No quotation Market 4.85

0.97 @ 92 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 55 1/2 Yen 2.00

1 @ 15 Rúpées 3.25

1 @ 48c Roubles 56.35

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 20, 1917.

Official

Samagagas Tls. 90 cts.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 17.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/2 for account 156

Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.18

T.T. on London at New York

Bar Silver (Spot) G. \$4.76 1/2

Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of Discount 4 1/2%

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. 30.750

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde 16.500

and Bengal 16.500

Cotton: Mid American Spot 19.800

Plantation Rubber

August 20. 5 1/2d. Paid.

Price of Common to Low Medium

Tea fixed 11 pence to Shilling. Silks:

—Price of Blue Elephant 22s. 6d.

to 22s. 6d. Price of Gold Killing 19s. 6d.

to 19s. 6d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwerijplanten in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 17 was 75 tons and Aug. 18 was 74 tons."

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and INSURE YOUR LIFE.

Send today for Prospectus to the

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10 Canton Road, SHANGHAI.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST.

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

I. K. and S. B. \$800

Chartered 259 10s.

Tusso-Asiatic R. 250

Kathay, ordy Tls. 6.30

Marine Insurance

Antion Tls. 320 B.

North China Tls. 140

Tulon of Canton Tls. 790

Angarsa Tls. 190

Fire Insurance

China Fire \$149

Hongkong Fire Tls. 305 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Prof. Tls. 100

Shanghai Tug (S) Tls. 18

Shanghai Tug (I) Tls. 15

Kochien Tls. 36

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 9.99

Oriental Cons. 27. 6d.

Philippine Tls. 0.80

Isab Tls. 2.60 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 117

Shanghai Dock Tls. 84

New Eng. Works Tls. 12 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 68 B.

Hongkong Wharf Tls. 76 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land Tls. 83 1/2 B.

China Land Tls. 50

Shanghai Land Tls. 77 1/2

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Tls. 3

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 50

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50

Cotton Mills

4-wo Tls. 162 1/2

2-wo Pref. Tls. 100

International Tls. 53

International Pref. Tls. 64

Leau-kung-mow Tls. 65 B.

Oriental Tls. 43

Sung Yik Tls. 136

Langsuepo Tls. 5.80

Langsuepo Pref. Tls. 100

Industrials

Butter Tls. 23

China Sugar Tls. 96

Green Island Tls. 7.35

Langkat Tls. 14 B.

Major Bros. Tls. 5

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 110

Stores

Hall and Holts Tls. 15 B.

Chevelly Tls. 100

Cane, Crawford Tls. 325

Moutrie Tls. 36 B.

Watson Tls. 15 1/2 S.

Rubbers (Local)

Alpha Tls. 10

Imberg Tls. 1 1/2

Anglo-Java Tls. 10

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.30

Ayer Tawah Tls. 34

Satu Anas Tls. 0.90 B.

Sute Tls. 1.05

Chemor United Tls. 1.1

Chempedak Tls. 11 1/2

Consolidated Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Cominon Tls. 10

Gula Kalumpung Tls. 6 1/2 B.

Sava Consolidated Tls. 6

Samunting Tls. 0.90

Lapala Tls. 27 1/2

Kapang Tls. 12 1/2

Karan Tls. 13 1/2

Kota Bahros Tls. 17

Kroewek Java Tls. 13 1/2

Padang Tls. 9

Pengkalan Durian Tls. 3 1/2

Pirmata Tls. 110

Rehapi Tls. 4.10

Samagagas Tls. 0.90 B.

Sekeo Tls. 7 1/2

Sekebun Tls. 1.20

Senawang Tls. 14

Shanghai Klebang Tls. 0.80

Shanghai Malay Tls. 7

Shah Malay-pref Tls. 12.30

Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.60 B.

Sungala Tls. 1.55

Sungel Duri Tls. 11 1/2

Tas Manggis Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Shah Kalantan Tls. 0.92 1/2

Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.80

Palping Tls. 2

Sanah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2

S-bong Tls. 20

Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2

Klang Tls. 5.10

Miscellaneous

I. L. and E. Lumber Tls. 110

Dairy Tls. 9

Fhai Elec. and Ash Tls. 32

Shanghai Trans. Tls. 70 1/2

Shanghai Gas Tls. 20 B.

Store Bazaar Tls. 30

Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30

Fhai Telephone Tls. 80 S.

Fhai Waterworks Tls. 220

I. Sell ra. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Telephone No. 298.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 18.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 5 1/2d. Paid.

October-December: 2s. 7d. Buyers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, August 17:—

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2d. Paid.

October-December: 2s. 7d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 17.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 44d. Firm.

Previous Quotations, London, August 16:—

Bar Silver Spot: 44d. Firm. Little obtainable.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 17.—Today's metal prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nom.) 120 5 0

American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 137 0 0

Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton 30 0 0

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 30 0 0

Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/- Extra in flask) 20 0 0

Tipulates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case (in lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b.)

Wales Unquoted

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London 163d. Nom.

Standard Tin (Cash) 244 0 0

Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0

Galvanised Sheets 24

Gauge f.o.b. 26 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 241 0 0

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, August 5.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

Per picul ending

Tls. Saturday, Aug. 11th, 1917.

Prices Nominal Piculs

Cowhides, Best selected Summer Hair 54.00 1.49

Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-10 lbs. 44.50

Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 240

50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair: (Pieces) 12.00

White China Grass, Wuchang & Poochi (Hemp or Ramie) 12.00

Sinshan and-or Chayu 11.00 10.531

Green China Grass, Szechuen 6.50

Jute (Abutilon) 13.60 291

White Vegetable Tallow 51 1/2 titre 413

Green Vegetable Tallow, 52 1/2 titre 791

Animal Tallow 20.50 3,146

Gallnuts, Usual shape 28.00

Plum 28.00

Cotton Lihoo 36.00

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 21	5.30	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
21	5.30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	San Francisco	Rcuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikago maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 21	5.30	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 21	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangsu maru	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Hongkong & Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Amoy	Feiching	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Ningpo	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Sunking	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Ningpo	Canada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. K.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. K.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Hsinming	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Br. B. & S.	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Sunking	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. K.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtau	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 21	5.30	M.N. Hankow etc.	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Yungyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tehsing	Br.	H. O. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Kia gwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Yungyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.30	M.N. do	Tachimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
20	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
20	Tsingtau	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. K.	SMRW
20	Dairen	Kobe maru	3641	Jap.	S. M. K.	SMRW
20	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 19	Swatow & Hongkong	Vingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.
19	San Francisco	Venezuela	5036	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
19	Hankow	Empress of Russia	10000	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	Foochow	Hsiao	1830	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	Tsingtau	Hsinming	1290	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	Hankow etc.	Izenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.
20	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwanchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
20	Ningpo	Yoko maru	1066	Jap.	Sato Shokai
20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2868	Br.	B. & S.
20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi, Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, August 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For

Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Aug. 22 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Aug. 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatum Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A.B. Baines, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday Aug. 22, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 28 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtse-poo wharf on Aug. 31, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtse-poo wharf on September 25 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 21, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. MacKenzie, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus, August 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 29 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Sept. 1, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

FOR TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

FOR NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

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S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917

(Subject to change)

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arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21

(For Hongkong) arr. leave.

"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Sept. 24, 25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

ar. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 30, Sept. 1

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 29, 29

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,

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Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
will sell by Public Auction
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Saturday, the 25th Aug., 1917

at the

China Import and Export Lumber
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Point Yard, 92A Yangtzepoo Road.

A Large Quantity of High
Class European Grade Oak

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all Builders, Contractors, Furniture
Dealers and others.

Full particulars can now be obtained
from the Auctioneers, and Catalogues
ready on Wednesday morning, the
22nd instant.

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.

Auctioneers.

Shanghai, August 18, 1917.

14780

The Great Northern Telegraph
Co., Ltd., of Denmark

Censorship Regulations

THE Senders of Telegrams are
hereby notified that from this
date all private telegrams forward-
ed or received at this Company's
stations in China will be submitted
to Censors appointed by the Chinese
Government, and will be subject to
the following Censorship Regula-
tions:—

1.—All private code telegrams
sent by foreign nationals must bear
the stamp of their respective Con-
sulates at the localities where the
messages originate, to certify that
the contents relate to commercial or
private business only. The Censors
may demand the senders or ad-
dressees of private code telegrams
to submit their codes for examination.

2.—Private code telegrams sent
by the Chinese public must be
sealed or stamped by the local
Government Offices or by the local
Chamber of Commerce.

Private telegrams emanating from
Chinese Government Offices must bear
their respective seal or stamp.

3.—All private telegrams must
bear after the text the plain name
of the sender, which will be charged
for and transmitted.

4.—Telegrams without text are not
admitted.

5.—Telegrams from or to German,
Austrian or Hungarian subjects, or
written in German, Austrian or
Hungarian languages, are not ad-
mitted.

6.—All private telegrams will be
accepted for transmission at sender's
risk only.

7.—No claim for refund of charges
will be considered.

8.—All private telegrams which
appear dangerous to the security
of the State or which may be con-
trary to the law of China will be
stopped.

In addition to the above regula-
tions due regard must, as regards
international telegrams, be had to
the censorship restrictions imposed by
other Governments which have been
notified from time to time.

J. J. BAHNSON,

Gen. Manager in China and Japan.

14820

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NOTICE

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hereby notified that from this
date all telegrams forwarded or
received at this Company's station
in Shanghai will be submitted to
Censors appointed by the Chinese
Government and will be subject to the
following Censorship regulations, in
addition to those already existing:—

1.—All private telegrams are subject
to Censorship.

2.—All private telegrams must bear
after the text the plain name of the
sender, which will be charged for and
transmitted.

3.—Telegrams from or to German,
Austrian or Hungarian subjects, or
written in German, Austrian or Hun-
garian languages, are not admitted.

4.—All private code telegrams sent
by other foreign nationals must bear
the stamp of their respective Con-
sulates at the localities where the
messages originate to certify that the
contents relate to commercial or
private business only. The Censors
may demand the senders or addressees
of private code telegrams to submit
their codes for examination.

5.—Private code telegrams sent by
the Chinese public must be sealed or
stamped by the local Government
Offices or by the local Chamber of
Commerce.

Private telegrams emanating from
Chinese Government Offices must bear
their respective seal or stamp.

6.—Telegrams without text are not
admitted.

7.—All private telegrams will be
accepted for transmission at sender's
risk only.

8.—No claim for refund of charges
will be considered.

9.—All private telegrams which
appear dangerous to the security of
the state, or which may be contrary
to the law of China will be stopped.

J. D. GAINES,

Superintendent.

Shanghai, August 20th, 1917.

14819

NOTICE

SIN WAN PAO COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the
Stockholders will be held at the
Company's office, 19 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 29th
August, 1917, at 5 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,

C. O. BOJESSEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

14826

Shanghai Race Club

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Reg-
ister will be closed from 24th in-
stant to 31st instant, both dates
inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

14822

The Best Dentifrice for
the Teeth

ODOL

Price \$1.00 per Bottle

CHYO & COMPANY

A 134 Szechuen Road.

A.22.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—

—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

Insure Your Teeth

against decay by using

ODOL

(Made in America)

Get a bottle for

ONE DOLLAR

or

3 for \$2.90

AT

Griffiths' Stores

143 Bubbling Well Road

Telephone West 641

ANNOUNCEMENT

The undersigned wishes to an-
nounce that he is prepared to quote
for indent on the following:

Fuller's Sanitary Brushes
Malloch Knitting Mills' Underwear
and Hosiery

Metal Box Strapping
Allen's Portable Baths
Shroeter's Foot and Power Graters

Tin Can Machinery
Acme Shears and Scissors
Henry Cheney Steel Hammers

Crescent Wood-Working Machinery
Graton-Knight Leather Belting
Sole Leather & Sides

Bradner's Butter (dry pack or in brine)
Java Tea, Coffee, Cocoa Beans
Hardware Specialties

Standard Kid Mfg. Co.
(Glazed & Patent Kid)
Dyes—Intermediates and Chemicals

Krennert's Jewellery & Gift Boxes
Manila Rope, etc.

H. D. FULLER

Importer, General & Commission
Broker, Manufacturers' Agent.
45 Szechuen Road.

14793

The Haw Yeng Chinese Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality
obtainable in China is used, after
careful sifting, in the manufacture
of our carpets. Our workmen are
experts in this line of business,
specially engaged by us from Peking
and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes
and designs, and in every shade and
colour, are always kept in stock to
meet the demands of the public, but
carpets of any novel or special
pattern can be made to order. All
carpets and rugs sent by us have
been highly eulogised by our Euro-
pean customers as marvels of
cheapness, considering their good
quality.

We have now for sale carpets
made of genuine camel wool, our
prices for which are fixed at the
very moderate rates of 40, 50 and
60 cents per foot. Foreign patronage
is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

No. 127 Peking Road

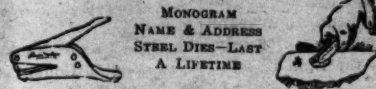
Between Honan and Shantung Roads

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEH MINE"

18751

SUCCESS

The standing of a correspondence school is determined not by
its financial success, but by its success in promoting education;
not by the number of students that it enrolls, but by the percent-
age that it graduates; not by the estimate of its advertising
manager, but by the esteem in which it is held by its students
and graduates.

AFTER THE WAR

Managers for business firms, Architects, Engineers, Ac-
countants, Lawyers, men for every kind of work, will be wanted.
Trained men will get the positions with large salaries—the un-
trained man a small salary with not even the satisfaction that he
can hold his job. Don't lose this opportunity. Prepare—get ready
—enrol today. Write now for free book and particulars to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Dept. 6.—34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Notice of Change of Address

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd.,
have removed their office premises
to 38, Canton Road (1st Floor),
situate corner Canton and Kiangse
Roads.

Important Notice

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd.,
of London, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Peking and Hankow, beg to notify
the public that a Japanese concern
has recently been established at 46,
Szechuen Road, and is trading as
The Eastern Trading Co., and that
The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., is
not connected with this Japanese
concern, and requests that any cor-
respondence or inquiries intended
for The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd.,
be fully addressed to 38, Canton
Road. Telephone No. 841.

14809

LOST

We formerly had in our posses-
sion a certificate for interest on five
shares, Nos. 3375/3379, issued by
the China Merchants S. N. Co.,
Shanghai, in favour of the Dong
Chi Hospital, Yokohama. (同濟
醫院). In June of the 2nd year
of the Republic of China, we en-
trusted a person, named Yue Yue-
ming (月月明), an employee of
Hakwai Maru, through an agent,
named Kon Yun-sun (孔雲生) of
the Van Tai Bank (萬泰銀行),
Yokohama, to bring the said certi-
ficate to Mr. Kon Yun-hai (孔雲海)
of the Heng Tai Bank, Shanghai,
to collect the interest for us.
Unexpectedly, the said certificate
has been lost by said Yue Yue-
ming on board the ship, and all
efforts for recovery failed, with the
exception of declaring cancellation
of the said certificate at the China
Merchants S. N. Co. We hereby
advertise, in both foreign and
Chinese newspapers, warning the
public not to accept or negotiate the
same whenever it appears.

(Loser) Guild of China

Dong Chi Hospital, Yokohama.

中華會館同濟醫院

(Advertiser) Kon Yun-hai,

Heng Tai Bank, Shanghai.

五馬路恆泰銀行孔雲海

Shanghai, August 17, 1917.

14801

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14805

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

Cosy little rooms to let with all
comforts for the summer.
Kitchen and food personally
supervised by the proprietress.

TO LET, from 1st September, a
small flat; one dining-room, one
bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, ser-
vants' quarters, front verandah
(south), furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14816 A.23.

TWO young men desire single
rooms, Central or Hongkew. British
or Allied families. Apply to Box
480, THE CHINA PRESS.

14814 A.21.

LOST: Along route of Bubbling
Well car-line, between Carter Road
and the Bund, on Sunday afternoon,
August 19th, a gold scarf pin,
lover's knot, with diamond in center.
Liberal reward for return to 18
Love Lane.

14825 A.22.

TO LET, furnished attic rooms,
with board, by neutral family.
Terms moderate. Central district.
Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14794 A.23.

TO LET, without board, unfurn-
ished flat, consisting of two large
rooms, with large verandahs and
bathroom. Hongkew district, use
of telephone. Apply to Box 467,
THE CHINA PRESS.

14796

TO LET, in Central district, a
nice, large bed-sitting room. Cool
and no mosquitoes. For two Mex.
\$150. For one Mex. \$100. Apply
to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.

14791 A.22.

TO LET, with board, furnished
room with bathroom. Apply to 92,
Range Road.

14769 A.21.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, from 1st October,
small detached house or flat, North
Szechuen Road Extension. Rent
must be reasonable. Immediate
answers to Box 474, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14804

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED by local firm, energetic
canvassers for Shanghai. Applicants
must state age, nationality, previous
experience, and salary required.
Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA
PRESS.

14778 A.25

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

14799 A.21.

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1" and 1 1/2" Chips and Sand from Hangchow
Quarry Stone broken by Marsden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Ningpo Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Ag-
gregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS:

Sichawel, French
Concession, SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO.
638-A: Tiendong Road, SHANGHAI.

14655

Exchange and Market

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson
motor-cycle and side-car, guaranteed
in perfect running order. Trial
any time by appointment. Price
\$375. Apply to Box 471, THE
CHINA PRESS.

14799 A.21.